

=> d his ful

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:03:26 ON 09 AUG 2004
 L11 2 SEA ABB=ON ?TRIPALMITOYL? (W) S (W) ?GLYCERYLCYSTEINYL? (W) ?SERYL? (W) ?SERINE? *Located name via text search of CA Plus*
 SELECT RN L11 1-2

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:07:30 ON 09 AUG 2004
 L12 4 SEA ABB=ON (114416-46-5/BI OR 98633-82-0/BI OR 106646-94-0/BI
 OR 114416-45-4/BI)

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:08:21 ON 09 AUG 2004
 L13 2 SEA ABB=ON L11 AND L12 *Located 2 citations containing*
 L14 57 SEA ABB=ON L12 *that name. See (A), attached*
Compounds Reg. No. is 98633-82-0

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:14:35 ON 09 AUG 2004
 L15 1 SEA ABB=ON 98633-82-0/RN

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:14:45 ON 09 AUG 2004
 L16 18 SEA ABB=ON L15 *18 citations retrieved for that Registry No.*
See (B) *also see (C) for a display of the compound info. from Registry file*

The chemical name you requested cannot
be searched in the sequence files.
It requires an STN search. It cannot
search inference. You may find it
via East or West, using its Registry number (98633-82-0)
or The full name.

A *Text search to locate structure*

Davis 09/277,074

09/08/2004

=> d ibib abs hitstr l13 1-2

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 2 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:56847 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:56847
 TITLE: Efficiency of peptides and lipopeptides for in vivo priming of virus-specific cytotoxic T cells
 AUTHOR(S): Schild, Hansjoerg; Deres, Karl; Wiesmueller, Karl Heinz; Jung, Guenther; Rammensee, Hans Georg
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Abt. Immunogenet., Max-Planck-Inst. Biol., Germany
 SOURCE: European Journal of Immunology (1991), 21(11), 2649-54
 CODEN: EJIMAF; ISSN: 0014-2980
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB Synthetic peptides and a novel type of lipopeptide vaccine, both containing T cell epitopes recognized by Kd-restricted, influenza virus-specific cytotoxic T cells (CTL) were compared in their efficiency to induce virus-specific CTL in vivo. All attempts to induce virus-specific CTL with synthetic peptide (in the absence of adjuvants) failed. However, a latent immunization was observed, resulting in an increased response to the injected peptide seen only after boosting the recipients with immunogenic virus. In contrast, priming with synthetic lipopeptide vaccine [

→ **tripalmitoyl-S-glycerylcysteinyl-seryl-serine** (P3CSS) coupled to peptide] was successful under most conditions, and matched the priming efficiency seen with infectious virus. The requirements for in vivo priming of virus-specific CTL using lipopeptide suggest that attachment of the lipopeptide to a hydrophobic entity, such as the cell membrane, is responsible for its efficiency.

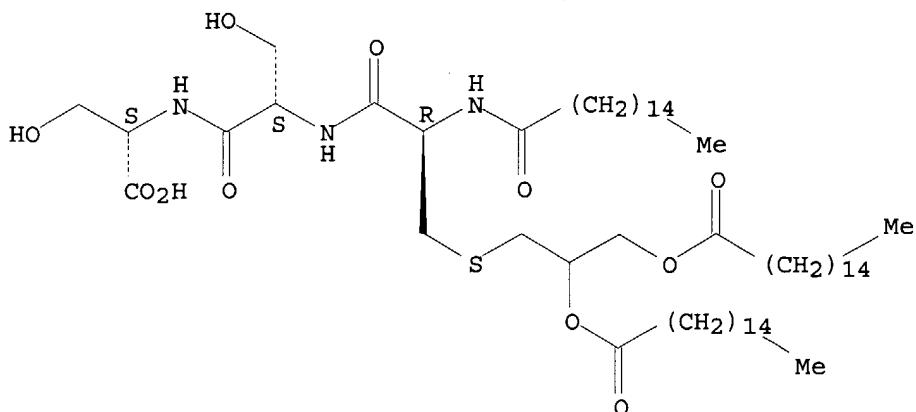
IT 98633-82-0 114416-45-4 114416-46-5

RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (influenza virus-specific cytotoxic T-cells priming by)

RN 98633-82-0 HCPLUS

CN L-Serine, S-[2,3-bis[(1-oxohexadecyl)oxy]propyl]-N-(1-oxohexadecyl)-L-cysteinyl-L-seryl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

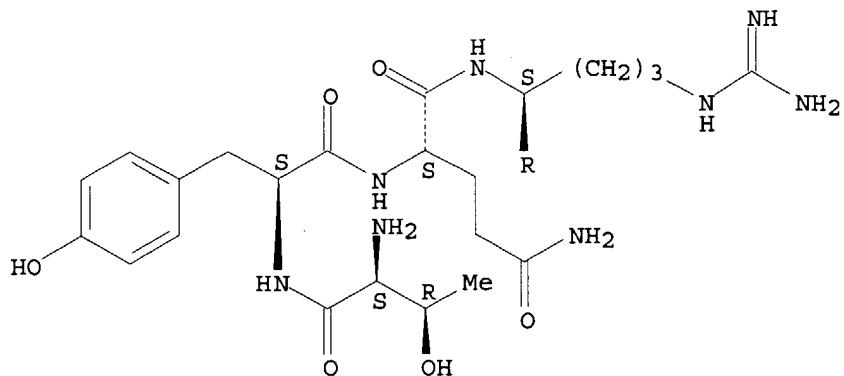


RN 114416-45-4 HCPLUS

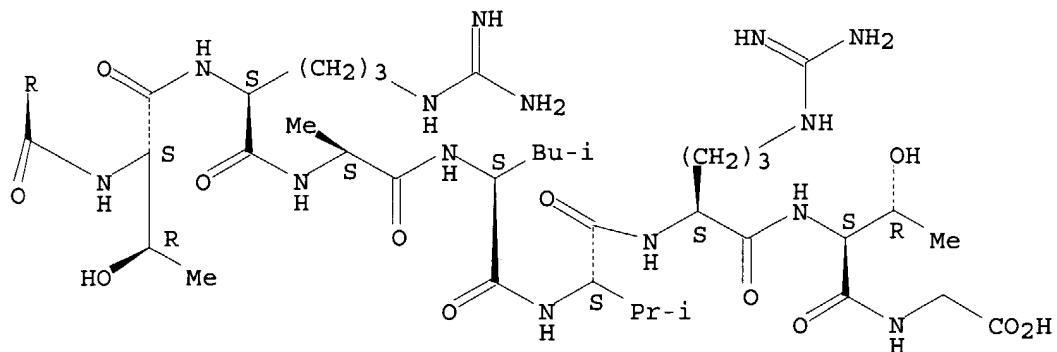
CN Glycine, L-threonyl-L-tyrosyl-L-glutaminyl-L-arginyl-L-threonyl-L-arginyl-L-alanyl-L-leucyl-L-valyl-L-arginyl-L-threonyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A

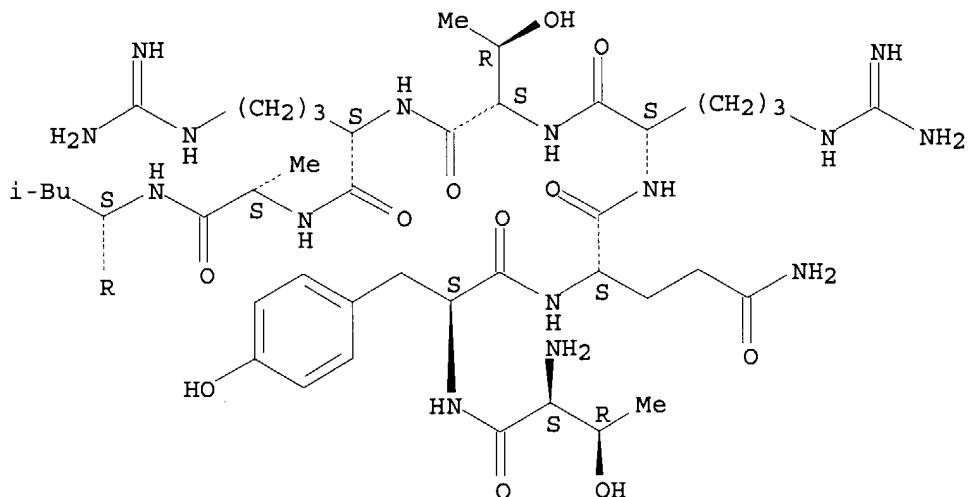


RN 114416-46-5 HCPLUS

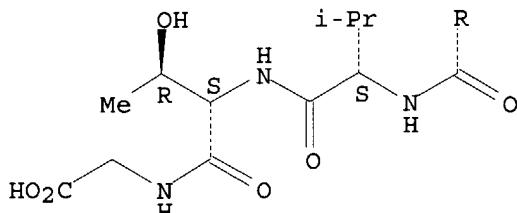
CN Glycine, L-threonyl-L-tyrosyl-L-glutaminyl-L-arginyl-L-threonyl-L-arginyl-L-alanyl-L-leucyl-L-valyl-L-threonyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A



L13 ANSWER 2 OF 2 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:96519 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:96519

TITLE: In vivo priming of virus-specific cytotoxic T lymphocytes with synthetic lipopeptide vaccine

AUTHOR(S): Deres, Karl; Schild, Hansjoerg; Wiesmueller, Karl Heinz; Jung, Guenther; Rammensee, Hans Georg

CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Org. Chem., Univ. Tuebingen, Tuebingen, 7400, Fed. Rep. Ger.

SOURCE: Nature (London, United Kingdom) (1989), 342 (6249), 561-4

CODEN: NATUAS; ISSN: 0028-0836

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Synthetic viral peptides covalently linked to **tripalmitoyl-S-glycerylcysteinyl-seryl-serine**

(P3CSS) can efficiently prime influenza-virus-specific cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTL) in vivo. These lipopeptides are able to induce the same high-affinity CTL as does the infectious virus. These data are not only relevant to vaccine development, but also have a bearing on basic immune processes leading to the transition of virgin T cells to activated effector cells in vivo, and to antigen presentation by MHC class I mol.

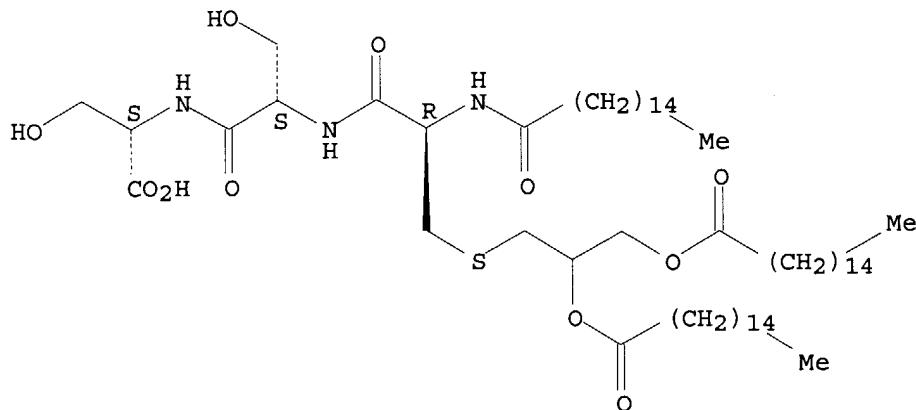
IT 98633-82-0DP, reaction products with viral peptides

106646-94-0DP, reaction products with lipopeptide
 114416-46-5DP, reaction products with lipopeptide
 RL: PREP (Preparation)

(preparation and influenza virus-specific cytotoxic T-lymphocyte priming by)

RN 98633-82-0 HCAPLUS
 CN L-Serine, S-[2,3-bis[(1-oxohexadecyl)oxy]propyl]-N-(1-oxohexadecyl)-L-cysteinyl-L-seryl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

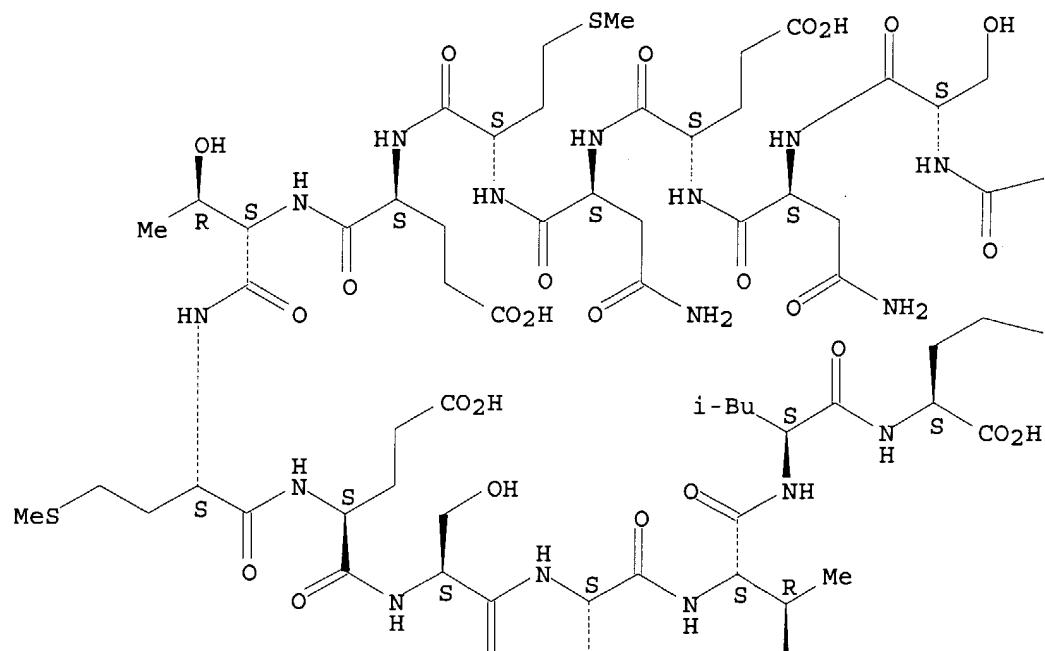
Absolute stereochemistry.



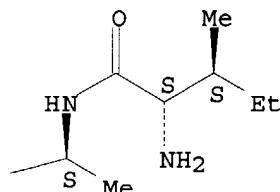
RN 106646-94-0 HCAPLUS
 CN L-Glutamic acid, L-isoleucyl-L-alanyl-L-seryl-L-asparaginyl-L-alpha-glutamyl-L-asparaginyl-L-methionyl-L-alpha-glutamyl-L-threonyl-L-methionyl-L-alpha-glutamyl-L-seryl-L-seryl-L-threonyl-L-leucyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A

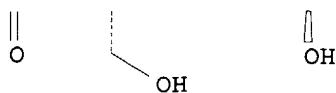


PAGE 1-B



$$\text{--CO}_2\text{H}$$

PAGE 2-A

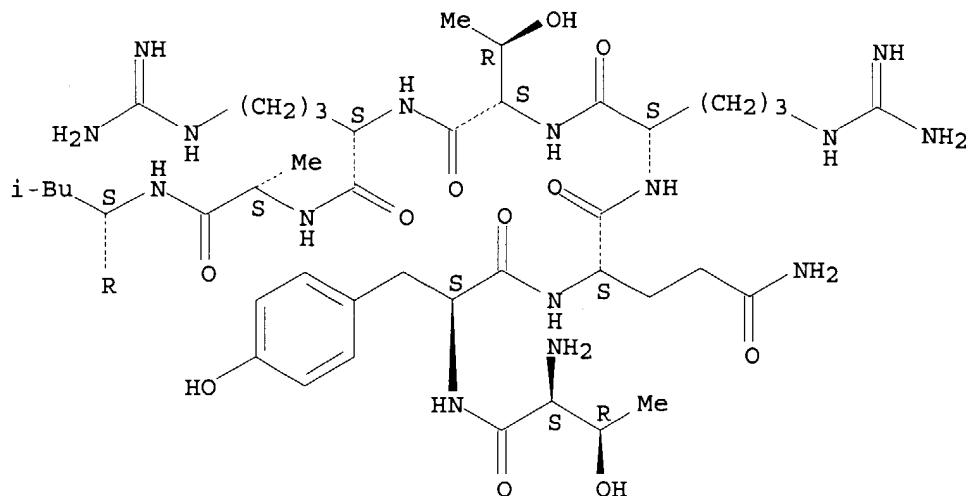


RN 114416-46-5 HCAPLUS

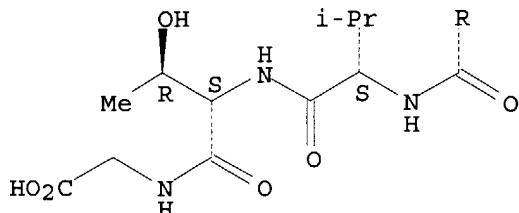
CN Glycine, L-threonyl-L-tyrosyl-L-glutaminyl-L-arginyl-L-threonyl-L-arginyl-L-alanyl-L-leucyl-L-valyl-L-threonyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A



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 COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE
 ENTRY 19.90 TOTAL
 SESSION 79.73

FULL ESTIMATED COST

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)

SINCE FILE
 ENTRY -1.47 TOTAL
 SESSION -3.68

CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE

SESSION WILL BE HELD FOR 60 MINUTES

STN INTERNATIONAL SESSION SUSPENDED AT 13:10:50 ON 09 AUG 2004

(B) Citations from CA Plus for requested compound

Davis 09/277,074

09/08/2004

=> d que stat 116

L15 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON 98633-82-0/RN
 L16 18 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L15

=> d ibib abs 116 1-18

L16 ANSWER 1 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:453052 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:5791

TITLE: Compositions comprising antigen-complexes, method for making same, as well as methods of using the antigen-complexes for vaccination

INVENTOR(S): Stegmann, Antonius Johannes Hendrikus

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Crucell Holland B.V., Neth.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 49 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004045641	A2	20040603	WO 2003-EP13084	20031120
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			EP 2002-102610	A 20021120
			WO 2003-EP50638	A 20030918

AB The present invention provides novel methods and means for the preparation of vaccines that are capable of eliciting strong immune responses, especially through intranasal delivery. The invention discloses particles, referred to as 'co-micelles' in which antigens are present that interact through hydrophobic interactions with certain specific types of amphiphilic compds., wherein said amphiphilic compds. have adjuvant activity and wherein said antigens are preferably antigenic surface proteins, such as integral membrane proteins from infectious agents like viruses. The amphiphilic compound can be a lipopeptide, glycolipid, or a peptide, and the antigen is an amphiphilic protein from a virus, bacterium, parasite, or tumor cell. Especially preferred are co-micelles composed of influenza virus antigens, preferably hemagglutinin, neuraminidase, and/or the M2 protein.

L16 ANSWER 2 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:717504 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:244691

TITLE: Vaccines directed to cancer-associated carbohydrate antigens

INVENTOR(S): Hakomori, Sen-itiroh; Handa, Kazuko

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 34 pp., Cont. of U.S. Ser. No.

696,213, abandoned.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Patent

LANGUAGE:

English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:

1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003170249	A1	20030911	US 2002-40336	20020109
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-253024	B1 19990219
			US 2000-696213	B1 20001026

AB Disclosed are a vaccine and method to prevent or to retard the growth and replication of cancer cells that express a carbohydrate wherein the vaccine comprises: (a) a pharmaceutically effective amount of a carbohydrate antigen found on said cancer cells, or a mimetic thereof; and (b) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, such as a bacterial adjuvant or a chemical synthesized adjuvant. The carbohydrate antigen can be Tn or sialyl-Tn. The invention describes the chemical synthesis of polymeric Tn or sialyl-Tn or of a lactone of same. In one example the authors present the selection of peptide(s) of a specific sequence capable of binding MHC class II or class I proteins, preferably HLA-DR $\beta 1$ or $\beta 2$, since the majority of humans carry these mols. When the binding of the specific peptide is verified, it is stabilized and used as a carrier for carbohydrate antigens, especially Tn and sialyl-Tn. Alternatively, peptide mimetics of Tn or sialyl-Tn are bound to such carrier peptides.

L16 ANSWER 3 OF 18 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:705978 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:26839

TITLE: Maturation of bovine dendritic cells by lipopeptides

AUTHOR(S): Hope, Jayne C.; Whelan, Adam O.; Hewinson, R. G.; Vordermeier, Martin; Howard, Chris J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute for Animal Health, Berkshire, UK

SOURCE: Veterinary Immunology and Immunopathology (2003), 95(1-2), 21-31

CODEN: VIIMDS; ISSN: 0165-2427

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The response of DC, and the subsequent stimulation of T cells, is an essential part of the initiation of immune responses following microbial challenge. The response of human DC to bacterial lipopeptides is mediated by toll-like receptor 2, and is characterised by DC maturation and the enhanced capacity to stimulate of T cells. We report here that bovine DC are also induced to mature following lipopeptide stimulation. Exposure of DC to the model lipopeptide Pam3CSK4 was associated with increased expression of MHC, costimulatory mols., and enhanced secretion of IL-12 and TNF α . Lipopeptide-matured DC were superior in their ability to induce T cell activation and IFN γ secretion. In contrast, exposure of M Φ to lipopeptides induced down-regulation of MHC expression and much lower increases in IL-12 secretion. A lipopeptide derived from the sequence of a relevant mycobacterial lipoprotein, MPB83, also influenced bovine DC by stimulating increases in IL-12 and TNF α secretion. These different changes in bovine DC and M Φ may have important implications for immune responses induced following bacterial infection with uptake of microbes by DC resulting in potentiation of their immunostimulatory capacity and uptake by M Φ having a much less marked effect on immune responses.

REFERENCE COUNT: 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L16 ANSWER 4 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:927549 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:23641
 TITLE: Alternative splice forms of proteins as basis for multiple therapeutic modalities
 INVENTOR(S): Wong, Albert J.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Thomas Jefferson University, USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 112 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002097044	A2	20021205	WO 2002-US16707	20020528
WO 2002097044	A3	20030828		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2003069181	A1	20030410	US 2002-156932	20020528
EP 1401472	A2	20040331	EP 2002-734555	20020528
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-293791P	P 20010525
			WO 2002-US16707	W 20020528

AB Peptides or antibodies derived from alternative splice forms of proteins associated with a disease or physiol. condition are used as therapeutic or prophylactic agents. Peptides or antibodies derived from alternative splice forms of the vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) family of proteins are particularly useful in preventing or delaying the onset of tumors and inducing tumor regression.

L16 ANSWER 5 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:653363 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:281560
 TITLE: Peptidic drugs for induction of cytotoxic T-cells and treatment of viral infections
 INVENTOR(S): Harrer, Thomas
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Germany
 SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 6 pp.
 CODEN: GWXXBX
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: German
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 19814925	A1	19991007	DE 1998-19814925	19980403
DE 19814925	C2	20001005		

CA 2325345	AA	19991014	CA 1999-2325345	19990401
WO 9951750	A1	19991014	WO 1999-EP2249	19990401
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9937042	A1	19991025	AU 1999-37042	19990401
BR 9909389	A	20001205	BR 1999-9389	19990401
EP 1068331	A1	20010117	EP 1999-919176	19990401
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2002510496	T2	20020409	JP 2000-542462	19990401
DE 1998-19814925 A 19980403				
WO 1999-EP2249 W 19990401				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 131:281560

AB A medicine is disclosed for the induction of cytotoxic T-cells. The medicine comprises a amino acid sequence X₁YX₂DDX₃ (X₁, X₃ = one or more of any amino acid; Y = Tyr; X₂ = Val, Ile, Leu; D = Asp) or a nucleic acid sequence encoding such an amino acid sequence. The compds. of the invention are useful for the prevention and treatment of viral infections.

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L16 ANSWER 6 OF 18 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:613707 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:241970

TITLE: Induction and enhancement of the immune response to type-2 T cell-independent antigens conjugated to lipid or lipid-containing moieties

INVENTOR(S): Mond, James J.; Snapper, Clifford M.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Henry M. Jackson Foundation for the Advancement of Military Medicine, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 42 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

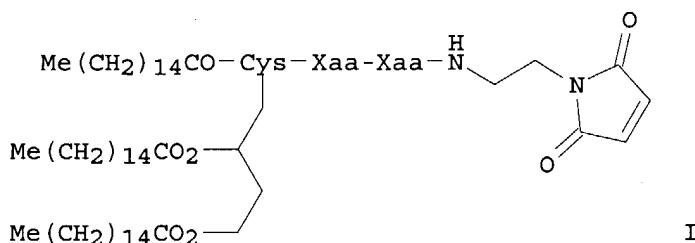
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9947168	A2	19990923	WO 1999-US5647	19990315
WO 9947168	A3	19991223		
W: AU, CA, JP RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9930054	A1	19991011	AU 1999-30054	19990315
US 1998-39247 A 19980316				
WO 1999-US5647 W 19990315				

AB The present invention provides a method of promoting a vigorous immune response to type-2 T cell-independent antigens (TI-2), such as bacterial polysaccharides, by their conjugation to a lipid or lipid-containing moiety, for example, lipoprotein OspA. These lipidated TI-2 antigens promote class switching and memory in immunocompetent and T cell-deficient hosts. As an example, pneumococcal polysaccharide was conjugated to lipoprotein D

and mice, depleted of T-cells by anti-CD4 antibodies, were immunized with the conjugate. The results show that a significant IgG1 response was elicited by the conjugate; IgG1 response to unconjugated polysaccharide was negligible.

L16 ANSWER 7 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:554724 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:260850
 TITLE: Design and synthesis of thiol-reactive lipopeptides
 AUTHOR(S): Boeckler, Christophe; Frisch, Benoit; Schuber, Francis
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire de Chimie Bioorganique, Faculte de
 Pharmacie, CNRS - UMR 7514, Universite Louis Pasteur,
 Illkirch, 67400, Fr.
 SOURCE: Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters (1998),
 8(15), 2055-2058
 CODEN: BMCLE8; ISSN: 0960-894X
 PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 GI



AB Lipopeptides are potent adjuvants that trigger an immune response against covalently conjugated low mol. mass antigens. We report here the design and synthesis of thiol-reactive lipopeptides I (Xaa-Xaa = Ala-Gly, Ser-Ser) which can be incorporated into liposomes and react, under mild conditions, with synthetic peptides carrying a thiol function.

REFERENCE COUNT: 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L16 ANSWER 8 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:750556 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:43581
 TITLE: Synthetic lipopeptides incorporated in liposomes: in vitro stimulation of the proliferation of murine splenocytes and in vivo induction of an immune response against a peptide antigen
 AUTHOR(S): Fernandes, Isabelle; Frisch, Benoit; Muller, Sylviane; Schuber, Francis
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Chim. Bioorg., Univ. Louis Pasteur, Illkirch, 67400, Fr.
 SOURCE: Molecular Immunology (1997), 34(8/9), 569-576
 CODEN: MOIMD5; ISSN: 0161-5890
 PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB Amphiphilic lipopeptides, such as Pam3 CysAlaGly and Pam3CysSerSer, were synthesized and incorporated into liposomes, and their ability to induce

the proliferation of BALB/c mouse splenocyte was tested in vitro. When compared to monophosphoryl lipid A (MPL) the following potency order was found: liposomal lipopeptides > liposomal MPL > free (emulsified) lipopeptides. These results strongly depend on the size of the vesicles used: a mitogenic effect was observed only with lipopeptides incorporated within vesicles of diameter \leq 100 nm while lipopeptides in larger vesicles (diameter \approx 300 nm) gave no response. This may be related to the necessity for the liposome-associated lipopeptides to be endocytosed to reduce putative intracellular targets. As immunoadjuvanticity seems to be linked to B-lymphocyte activation, the lipopeptides represent attractive alternatives to MPL for the realization of completely synthetic liposome-based peptide vaccine formulations. This was borne out by showing that Pam3CysAlaGly and Pam3CysSerSer, when incorporated in small unilamellar vesicles carrying a covalently conjugated synthetic peptide of sequence IRGERA, corresponding to an epitope of the C-terminal region of histone H3, were able to induce a potent and long-lasting immune response.

REFERENCE COUNT: 42 THERE ARE 42 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L16 ANSWER 9 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:168206 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:257850

TITLE: Synthetic peptides coupled to the lipotripeptide P3CSS induce in vivo B and Thelper cell responses to HIV-1 reverse transcriptase

AUTHOR(S): Loleit, Manuel; Ihlenfeldt, Hans Georg; Bruenjes, Jente; Jung, Guenther; Mueller, Bernd; Hoffmann, Petra; Bessler, Wolfgang G.; Pierres, Michel; Haas, Gaby

CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute for Immunobiology, University of Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany

SOURCE: Immunobiology (Stuttgart) (1996), 195(1), 61-76

CODEN: IMMND4; ISSN: 0171-2985

PUBLISHER: Fischer

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB To evaluate the ability of the lipotripeptide P3CSS to increase peptide-specific immune responses in vivo, the authors immunized mice from different inbred strains (BALB/c, C3H/HeJ, C57BL/6) with the 22-mer lipopeptide conjugates P3CSS-[RT-(522-543)] and P3CSS-[RT-(528-549)] of HIV-1 reverse transcriptase (RT) which included an immunodominant Th epitope [i.e. RT-(528-543)] characterized previously. Anal. of T and B cell responses to these lipopeptide conjugates indicated that specific Th responses could be readily induced in vivo. The peptide segments could also efficiently prime mice for secondary recognition of native RT. The use of shorter peptides permitted a delineation of the minimal T cell recognition site of this RT C-terminal region [i.e. RT-(528-540)]. Close to this T cell epitope the authors identified a B cell determinant containing the motif EQVD [RT-(546-549)] which was recognized in three different strains of mice (H-2b, H-2d and H-2k). A comparison with x-ray anal. of the C-terminal region of HIV-1 reverse transcriptase indicated exposed positions of these Th and B cell epitopes. Both the presence of T and B cell sites and its limited polymorphism make the region RT-(528-549) a promising candidate for vaccine design. The use of the P3CSS adjuvant/carrier principle as a nontoxic adjuvant may be of major importance in the development of vaccines applicable to humans.

L16 ANSWER 10 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:100357 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:100357

TITLE: Determination of allele-specific peptide sequences on
 MHC antigens
 INVENTOR(S): Rammensee, Hans Georg; Falk, Kirsten; Roetzschke,
 Olaf; Stevanovic, Stefan; Jung, Guenther
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Max-Planck-Gesellschaft zur Foerderung der
 Wissenschaften eV, Germany
 SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 17 pp.
 CODEN: GWXXBX
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: German
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 4116256	A1	19921119	DE 1991-4116256	19910517
DE 4116256	C2	19960829		
DE 4143467	C2	19950209	DE 1991-4143467	19910517
CA 2103148	AA	19921118	CA 1992-2103148	19920515
WO 9221033	A1	19921126	WO 1992-EP1072	19920515
W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CH, CS, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, PL, RO, RU, SD, SE, US				
RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, DE, DK, ES, FR, GA, GB, GN, GR, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NL, SE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9216943	A1	19921230	AU 1992-16943	19920515
EP 584136	A1	19940302	EP 1992-909723	19920515
EP 584136	B1	20000202		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
JP 06510850	T2	19941201	JP 1992-509201	19920515
JP 3424752	B2	20030707		
AT 189527	E	20000215	AT 1992-909723	19920515
ES 2145007	T3	20000701	ES 1992-909723	19920515
JP 2003176300	A2	20030624	JP 2002-357021	19920515
US 5747269	A	19980505	US 1994-146145	19940509
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1991-4116256	A3 19910517
			JP 1992-509201	A3 19920515
			WO 1992-EP1072	A 19920515

AB Allele-specific peptide sequences associated with class I or II MHC antigens are determined by immunopptn. of the antigens (with the associated peptides) from a cell extract using anti-MHC antibodies, separating the peptide mixture from the MHC antigens and other protein constituents, sequencing individual peptides or mixts. thereof, and deriving the allele-specific sequences from the information obtained, especially from sequencing mixts. Peptides with the derived sequences are useful for treatment of tumors and immune disorders such as autoimmune diseases, transplant rejection, and graft-vs.-host reactions. Thus, P815 tumor cells were lysed and the supernatant was passed through columns of Sepharose 4B-immobilized anti-H-2Kd antibody, Sepharose 4B-bound glycine, and Sepharose 4B-immobilized anti-H-2Db antibody for immunopptn. Bound peptides were released from the beads with F3CCO2H, subjected to reversed-phase HPLC, and sequenced as a mixture. The consensus sequence for H-2Kd-bound peptides was consistent with a nonapeptide resembling the influenza epitope which binds naturally to H-2Kd, with Tyr at position 2 and Ile or Leu at position 9 as presumptive "anchor residues".

L16 ANSWER 11 OF 18 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:56847 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:56847

TITLE: Efficiency of peptides and lipopeptides for in vivo priming of virus-specific cytotoxic T cells
 AUTHOR(S): Schild, Hansjoerg; Deres, Karl; Wiesmueller, Karl Heinz; Jung, Guenther; Rammensee, Hans Georg
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Abt. Immunogenet., Max-Planck-Inst. Biol., Germany
 SOURCE: European Journal of Immunology (1991), 21(11), 2649-54
 CODEN: EJIMAF; ISSN: 0014-2980
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB Synthetic peptides and a novel type of lipopeptide vaccine, both containing T cell epitopes recognized by Kd-restricted, influenza virus-specific cytotoxic T cells (CTL) were compared in their efficiency to induce virus-specific CTL in vivo. All attempts to induce virus-specific CTL with synthetic peptide (in the absence of adjuvants) failed. However, a latent immunization was observed, resulting in an increased response to the injected peptide seen only after boosting the recipients with immunogenic virus. In contrast, priming with synthetic lipopeptide vaccine [tripalmitoyl-S-glycerylcysteinyl-seryl-serine (P3CSS) coupled to peptide] was successful under most conditions, and matched the priming efficiency seen with infectious virus. The requirements for in vivo priming of virus-specific CTL using lipopeptide suggest that attachment of the lipopeptide to a hydrophobic entity, such as the cell membrane, is responsible for its efficiency.

L16 ANSWER 12 OF 18 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:687159 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:287159
 TITLE: Synthetic vaccines for specific induction of killer T-lymphocytes
 INVENTOR(S): Jung, Guenther; Rammensee, Hans Georg; Deres, Karl; Wiesmueller, Karl Heinz
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hoechst A.-G., Germany
 SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 12 pp.
 CODEN: GWXXBX
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: German
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 3937412	A1	19910516	DE 1989-3937412	19891110
EP 431327	A1	19910612	EP 1990-121189	19901106
EP 431327	B1	19960424		
EP 431327	B2	20010404		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
AT 137118	E	19960515	AT 1990-121189	19901106
ES 2087111	T3	19960716	ES 1990-121189	19901106
PT 95824	B	20010430	PT 1990-95824	19901108
JP 04054131	A2	19920221	JP 1990-302820	19901109
JP 3057748	B2	20000704		
US 6024964	A	20000215	US 1995-466695	19950606
US 6074650	A	20000613	US 1995-465709	19950606
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
			DE 1985-3522512	A 19850624
			DE 1985-3546150	A 19851227
			US 1986-876479	B1 19860620
			DE 1988-3813821	A 19880422
			US 1988-229770	B1 19880801
			US 1989-340833	B2 19890420
			US 1989-427914	B1 19891024

DE	1989-3937412	A	19891110
US	1990-588794	B2	19900827
US	1990-610222	B1	19901108
US	1992-966603	B2	19921026
US	1993-84091	B1	19930630
US	1995-387624	B3	19950213

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 115:287159

AB The title vaccines comprise a membrane anchor conjugate with a protein comprising a killer T-cell epitope or with an epitope peptide sequence. The membrane anchors are (RCO2)CH2CH(OCOR1)(CH2)nA(CH2)mCH(COX)NHCOR2, ROCH2CH(OR1)(CH2)nA(CH2)mCH(COX)NHCOR2 and related compds. [A = S, SS, O, CH2, NH; n = 0-5; m = 1, 2; R, R1, R2 = H, (un)substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl] and the protein is from a virus, bacterium, parasite or tumor antigen. The conjugate N-palmitoyl-S-[2,3-(bispalmitoyloxy)propyl]cysteinyl-seryl-seryl-NP147-158 (NP147-158 = influenza nucleoprotein sequence) was prepared. Immunization with this conjugate protected mice against the lethal effect of influenza virus A/FR/8.

L16 ANSWER 13 OF 18 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:484813 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 113:84813

TITLE: Synthetic vaccines against foot-and-mouth disease

INVENTOR(S): Wiesmueller, Karl Heinz; Hess, Guenter; Jung, Guenther

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hoechst A.-G., Fed. Rep. Ger.

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 12 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 338437	A2	19891025	EP 1989-106628	19890413
EP 338437	A3	19910508		
EP 338437	B1	19950215		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
DE 3813821	A1	19891102	DE 1988-3813821	19880422
ES 2068215	T3	19950416	ES 1989-106628	19890413
DK 8901928	A	19891023	DK 1989-1928	19890420
AU 8933265	A1	19891026	AU 1989-33265	19890421
AU 619826	B2	19920206		
ZA 8902954	A	19891227	ZA 1989-2954	19890421
JP 02006410	A2	19900110	JP 1989-100345	19890421
JP 2837866	B2	19981216		
SU 1836102	A3	19930823	SU 1989-4613910	19890421
CA 1333563	A1	19941220	CA 1989-597445	19890421
DE 1988-3813821 A 19880422				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 113:84813

AB Synthetic vaccines against foot-and-mouth disease virus are formed by conjugation of a membrane anchor compound with a partial sequence of a viral protein. The vaccines are stable for long periods without cooling, and their activity is sufficiently high to confer protection against the disease by a single administration. Thus, a vaccine was prepared by conjugation of the membrane anchor compound N-palmitoyl-S-[2,3-(bispalmitoyloxy)propyl]cysteinylserylserine with the peptide sequence 135-154 of foot-and-mouth virus serotype O1K.

L16 ANSWER 14 OF 18 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:96519 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:96519
 TITLE: In vivo priming of virus-specific cytotoxic T lymphocytes with synthetic lipopeptide vaccine
 AUTHOR(S): Deres, Karl; Schild, Hansjoerg; Wiesmueller, Karl Heinz; Jung, Guenther; Rammensee, Hans Georg
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Org. Chem., Univ. Tuebingen, Tuebingen, 7400, Fed. Rep. Ger.
 SOURCE: Nature (London, United Kingdom) (1989), 342(6249), 561-4
 CODEN: NATUAS; ISSN: 0028-0836
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB Synthetic viral peptides covalently linked to tripalmitoyl-S-glycerylcysteinyl-seryl-serine (P3CSS) can efficiently prime influenza-virus-specific cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTL) in vivo. These lipopeptides are able to induce the same high-affinity CTL as does the infectious virus. These data are not only relevant to vaccine development, but also have a bearing on basic immune processes leading to the transition of virgin T cells to activated effector cells in vivo, and to antigen presentation by MHC class I mol.

L16 ANSWER 15 OF 18 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:171598 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:171598
 TITLE: Localization of the cell activator lipopeptide in bone marrow-derived macrophages by electron energy loss spectroscopy (EELS)
 AUTHOR(S): Wolf, Bernhard; Hauschildt, Sunna; Uhl, Bianca; Metzger, Joerg; Jung, Guenther; Bessler, Wolfgang G.
 Arbeitsgruppen Elektronenmikrosk., Albert-Ludwigs-Univ., Freiburg, D-7800, Fed. Rep. Ger.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Immunology Letters (1989), 20(2), 121-6
 SOURCE: CODEN: IMLED6; ISSN: 0165-2478
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB Synthetic lipopeptide analogs of bacterial lipoprotein constitute potent polyclonal activators for monocytes/macrophages and B lymphocytes. However, the fate of the lipopeptides after their interaction with target cells is as yet unknown. In order to follow the routes and to determine the distribution of the lipopeptide within macrophages after stimulation, lipopeptide-stimulated bone marrow-derived macrophages were studied using the novel method of electron energy loss spectroscopy (EELS). The lipopeptide was present in different compartments of the cell. The major amount of the activator was located within the cytoplasm and the plasma membrane, and minor quantities were detected within the nuclear membrane and the nucleus. The distribution of the lipopeptides varied depending on the duration of stimulation. These results should help to elucidate the mol. mechanisms of macrophage stimulation by lipopeptides or other cell activators.

L16 ANSWER 16 OF 18 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:508830 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:108830
 TITLE: Lipopeptides of the N-terminus of Escherichia coli lipoprotein: synthesis, mitogenicity and properties in monolayer experiments
 AUTHOR(S): Prass, Werner; Ringsdorf, Helmut; Bessler, Wolfgang; Wiesmueller, Karl Heinz; Jung, Guenther
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Org. Chem., Johannes-Gutenberg-Univ., Mainz, D-6500, Fed. Rep. Ger.

SOURCE: *Biochimica et Biophysica Acta* (1987), 900(1), 116-28
 CODEN: BBACAO; ISSN: 0006-3002

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB The N-terminal part of the lipoprotein from the outer membrane of *E. coli*, tripalmitoyl-S-glycyl-L-Cys-Ser and analogs with longer sequences, are polyclonal activators for B-lymphocytes. Triple-chain lipopeptides also constitute efficient low-mol.-weight carrier/adjuvant systems, which can be linked to antigens to yield immunogens for antibody production without further additives. This is the first report of monolayer expts. with chemical well defined, synthetic lipopeptide mitogens with the composition of the N-terminus of an important bacterial membrane protein. Various derivs. of the lipoprotein N-terminus were synthesized. These lipopeptides differed in the length of the peptide moiety, the number of fatty acid residues, and protective groups. In order to obtain the surface areas for the lipopeptides in isotherms and hysteresis isotherms, monolayer expts. with a computer-controlled film balance were performed. To get some information about the interaction of these compds. with typical membrane lipids mixed monolayers were formed from triple-chain lipopeptides with dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine and cholesterol. A comparison of the mitogenic response of the compds. was made in an in vitro system with B-lymphocytes from Balb/c mice.

L16 ANSWER 17 OF 18 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:16865 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 106:16865

TITLE: Synthetic lipopeptide analogs of peptidoglycan-associated lipoprotein are potent novel B-lymphocyte mitogens

AUTHOR(S): Bessler, Wolfgang G.; Kleine, Bernhard; Cox, Marianne; Lex, Angelika; Suhr, Barbara; Wiesmueller, Karl Heinz; Jung, Guenther; Martinez-Alonso, Carlos

CORPORATE SOURCE: Arbeitsbereich Mikrobiol. Immunol., Univ. Tuebingen, Tuebingen, D 7400, Fed. Rep. Ger.

SOURCE: Biol. Prop. Peptidoglycan, Proc., Int. Workshop, 2nd (1986), Meeting Date 1985, 335-40. Editor(s): Seidl, Peter H.; Schleifer, Karl Heinz. de Gruyter: Berlin, Fed. Rep. Ger.

CODEN: 55HHAK

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference

LANGUAGE: English

AB A synthetic lipoprotein segment, S-(2,3-bis(palmitoyloxy)-(2-RS)-propyl)-N-palmitoyl-(R)-cysteinyl-serine (Tripalmitoyl-Cys-Ser) stimulated murine B-lymphocytes to proliferate (optimal dose, 30 µg/mL) and to secrete IgS. The fragments Tripalmitoyl-Cys-Ser-Ser, -Cys-Ser-Ser-Asn, and -Cys-Ser-Ser-Asn-Na all had similar activities, but Tripalmitoyl-Cys had little or no activity. Evidence indicated that native lipoprotein (along with its synthetic analogs) and lipopolysaccharide act on different subpopulations of B-lymphocytes.

L16 ANSWER 18 OF 18 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:553337 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 103:153337

TITLE: Synthetic lipopeptide analogs of bacterial lipoprotein are potent polyclonal activators for murine B lymphocytes

AUTHOR(S): Bessler, Wolfgang G.; Cox, Marianne; Lex, Angelika; Suhr, Barbara; Wiesmueller, Karl Heinz; Jung, Guenther

CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Org. Chem., Univ. Tuebingen, Tuebingen, D-7400, Fed. Rep. Ger.

SOURCE: Journal of Immunology (1985), 135(3), 1900-5
CODEN: JOIMA3; ISSN: 0022-1767

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A well-defined series of analogs of the N-terminal part of the lipoprotein from the outer membrane of *Escherichia coli*, S-(2,3-bis(palmitoyloxy)-(2-RS)-propyl)-N-palmitoyl-(R)-cysteine [87420-41-5], -cysteine Me ester [87079-94-5], -cysteinyl-serine [98598-79-9], -cysteinyl-seryl-serine [98633-82-0], -cysteinyl-seryl-seryl-asparagine [98633-83-1], and -cysteinyl-seryl-seryl-asparaginyl-alanine [87173-03-3], were tested for mitogenic activity toward spleen cells from BALB/c, LPS-nonresponder C3H/HeJ, and congenitally athymic C3H/If/Bom/nu/nu mice. The compds. carrying 2 to 5 amino acids exhibited strong stimulation activity toward B lymphocytes comparable to native lipoprotein. In contrast, products containing only 1 amino acid, cysteine or cysteine Me ester, were only marginally active, indicating that to obtain full biol. activity the presence of the hydrophilic dipeptide structure is necessary. All compds. exhibited only a marginal effect on thymocytes. Thus, a series of defined synthetic fragments of a bacterial outer membrane component exhibits a pronounced mitogenic and polyclonally stimulating activity towards B lymphocytes. These substances will be valuable tools for more detailed investigations on the mol. mechanisms of B cell activation.

⑥ Compound information from Registry File

Davis 09/277,074

09/08/2004

=> d 115

L15 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

RN 98633-82-0 REGISTRY

CN L-Serine, S-[2,3-bis[(1-oxohexadecyl)oxy]propyl]-N-(1-oxohexadecyl)-L-cysteinyl-L-seryl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN L-Serine, N-[N-[S-[2,3-bis[(1-oxohexadecyl)oxy]propyl]-N-(1-oxohexadecyl)-L-cysteinyl]-L-seryl]-

OTHER NAMES:

CN 14: PN: US20030170249 FIGURE: 6A claimed sequence

CN N-Palmitoyl-S-[2,3-(bispalmitoyloxy)propyl]cysteinylserine

FS STEREOSEARCH

MF C60 H113 N3 O11 S

SR CA

LC STN Files: CA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, MEDLINE, TOXCENTER, USPATFULL

DT.CA CAplus document type: Conference; Journal; Patent

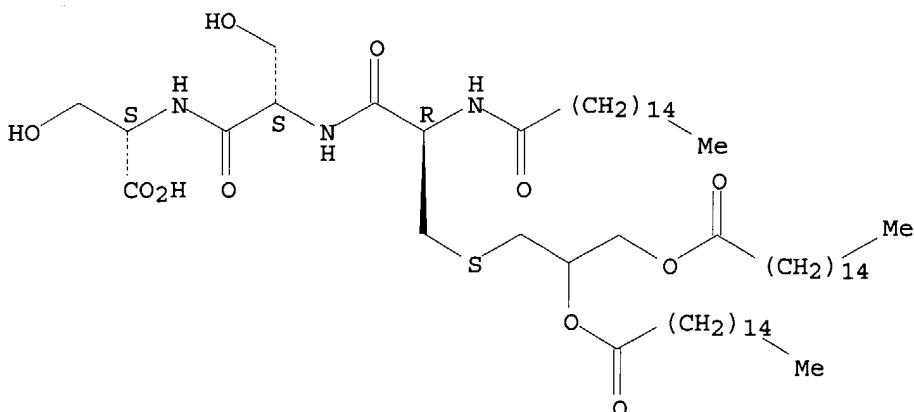
RL.P Roles from patents: BIOL (Biological study); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)

RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

RL.NP Roles from non-patents: BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)

Absolute stereochemistry.



18 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)

6 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA

18 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

ED Entered STN: 19 Oct 1985

Inventor Search

Davis 09/277,074

09/08/2004

=> d ibib abs hitstr l10 1-2

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 2 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:261002 HCPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:281114
TITLE: Peptides for the in vivo activation of **tumor**
-specific cytotoxic T
cells (CTLs)
INVENTOR(S): Sherman, Linda A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 77 pp., Division of U.S. Ser.
No. 860,232, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003064916	A1	20030403	US 1999-277064	19990326
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1997-860232	B3 19970808

AB The invention discloses methods, compns., and peptides useful in activating CTLs in vivo with specificity for particular antigenic peptides. The invention also discloses the use of activated CTLs in vivo for the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of disease conditions, and compns. appropriate for these uses. Diagnostic systems, components, and methods are also described.

IT 151808-62-7 151808-66-1 151808-69-4
151819-93-1 153607-09-1 154092-00-9
154757-74-1 154757-75-2 154757-79-6
154757-97-8 157048-05-0 160790-21-6
165394-65-0 172518-35-3 172518-36-4
172518-37-5 172518-38-6 172518-39-7
172518-40-0 172518-41-1 172518-42-2
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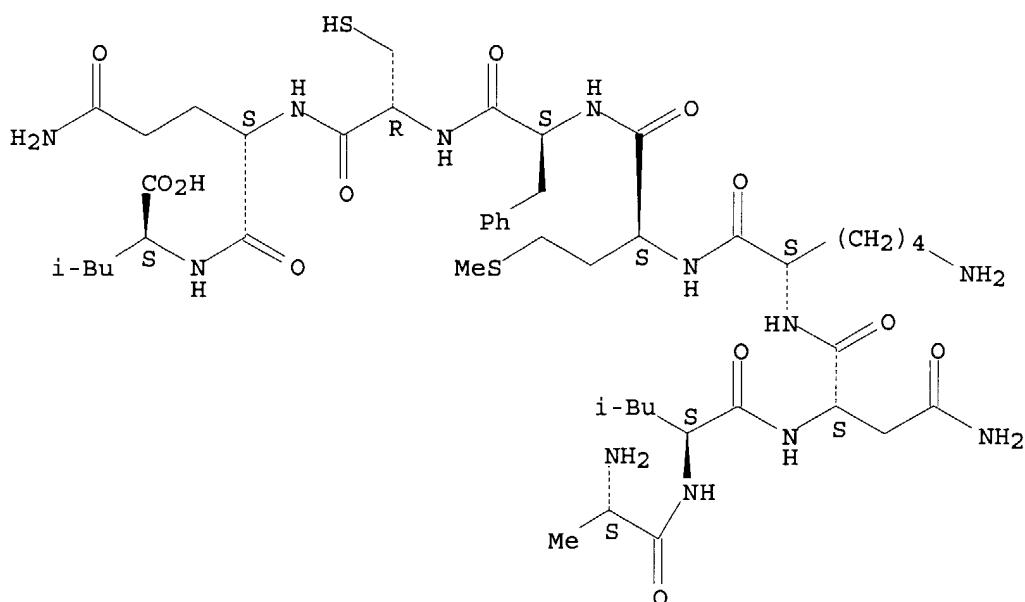
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)

(peptides for in vivo activation of **tumor-specific**
cytotoxic T cells)

RN 151808-62-7 HCPLUS

CN L-Leucine, L-alanyl-L-leucyl-L-asparaginyl-L-lysyl-L-methionyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-cysteinyl-L-glutaminyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

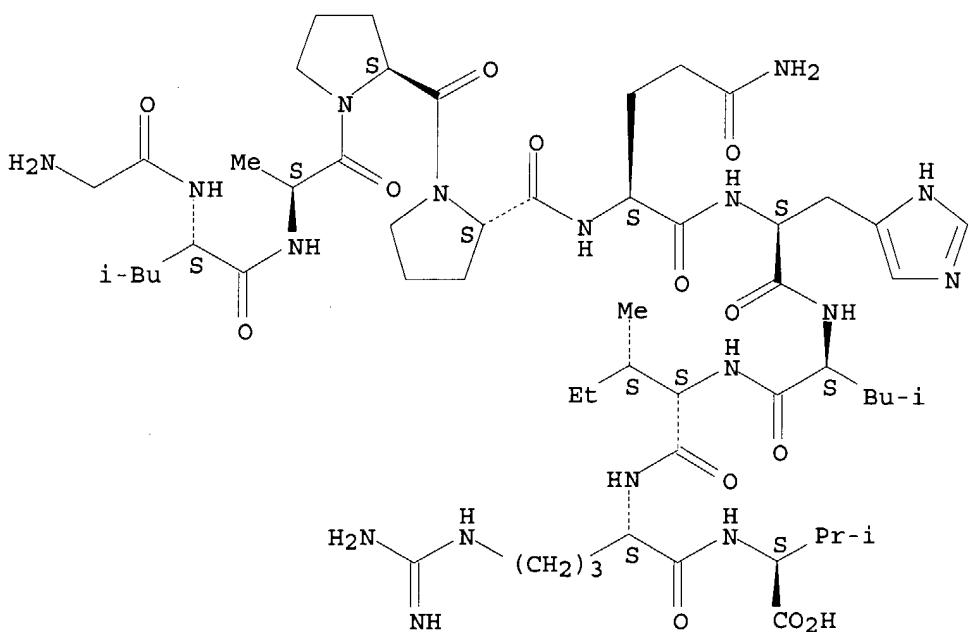
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 151808-66-1 HCAPLUS

CN L-Valine, glycyl-L-leucyl-L-alanyl-L-prolyl-L-prolyl-L-glutamyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-arginyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

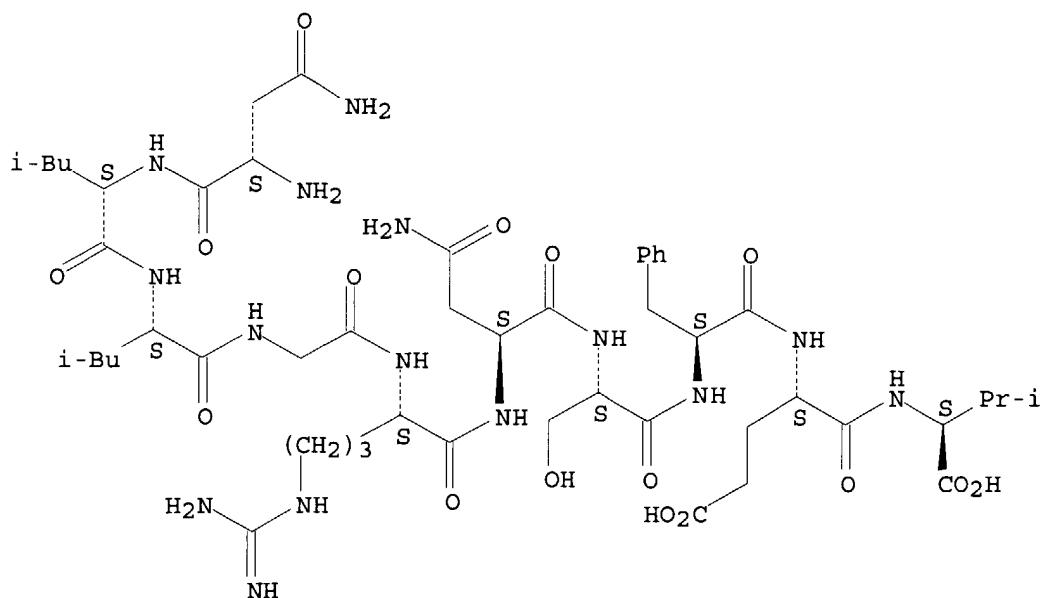
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 151808-69-4 HCAPLUS

CN L-Valine, L-asparaginyl-L-leucyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-arginyl-L-asparaginyl-L-seryl-L-phenylalanyl-L-α-glutamyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

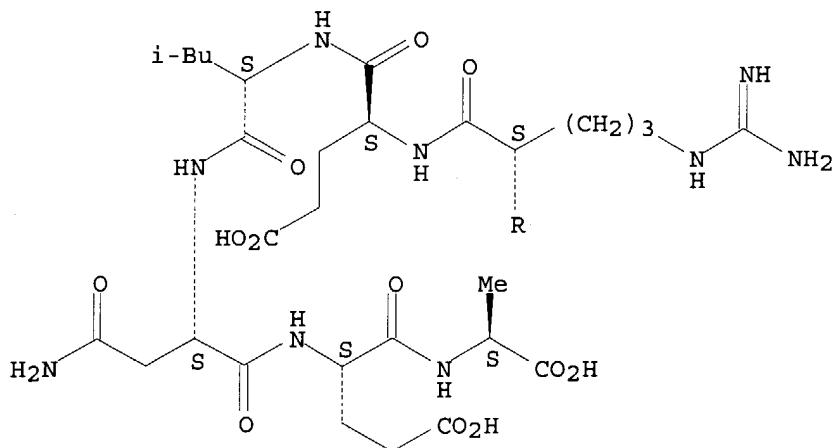


RN 151819-93-1 HCAPLUS

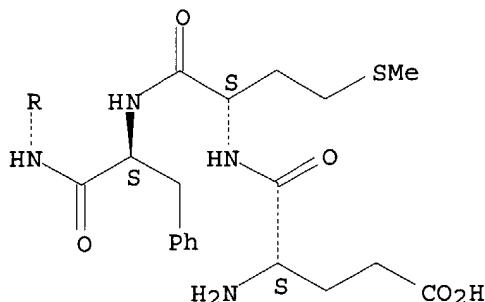
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Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A

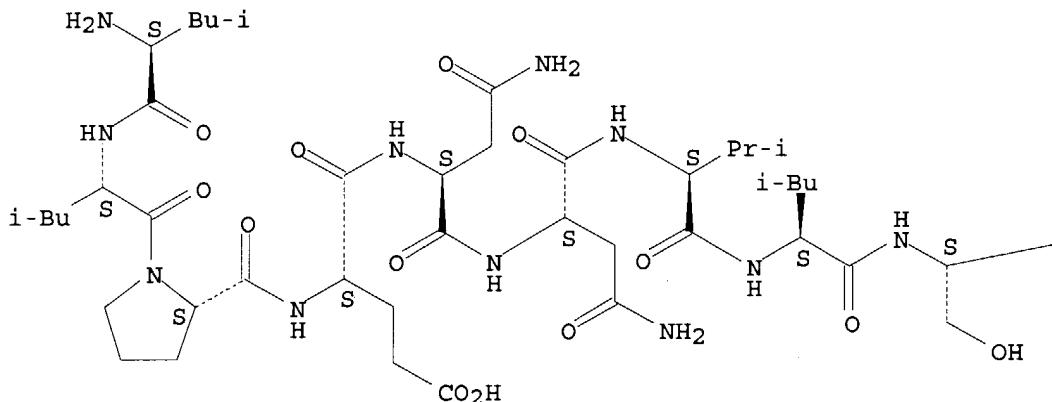


RN 153607-09-1 HCPLUS

CN L-Serine, L-leucyl-L-leucyl-L-proyl-L- α -glutamyl-L-asparaginyl-L-asparaginyl-L-valyl-L-leucyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

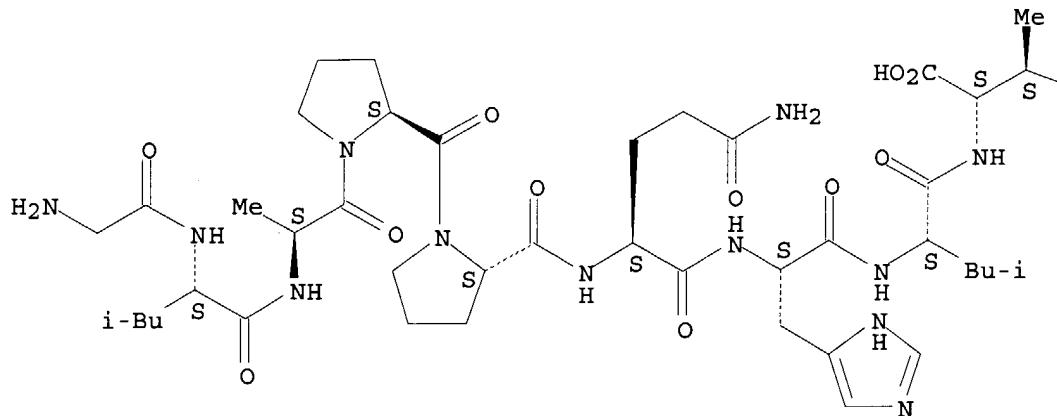
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RN 154092-00-9 HCPLUS

CN L-Isoleucine, glycyl-L-leucyl-L-alanyl-L-proyl-L-proyl-L-glutamyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

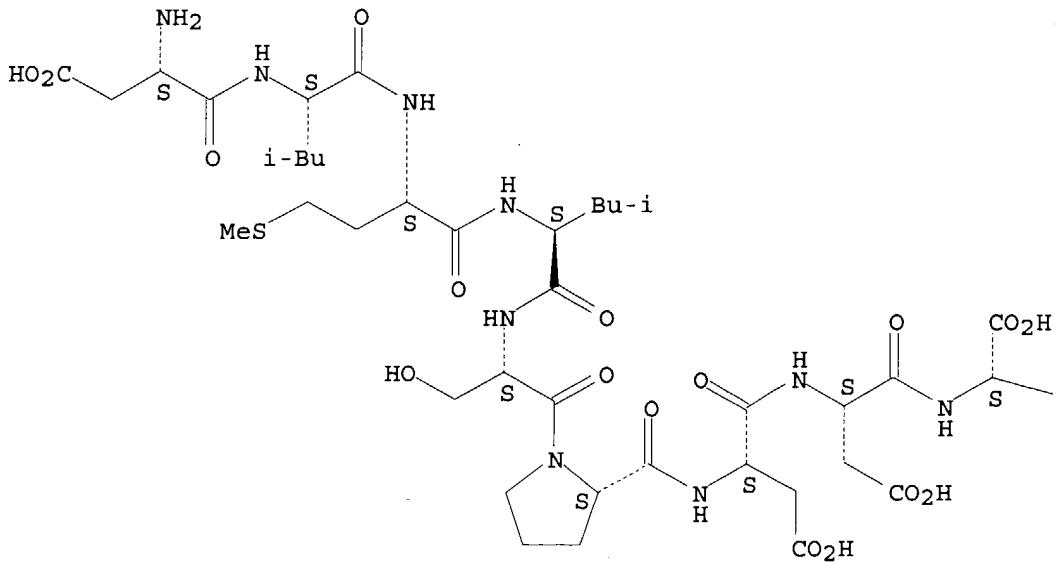
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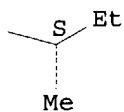
CN L-Isoleucine, N-[N-[N-[1-[N-[N-(N-L- α -aspartyl-L-leucyl)-L-methionyl]-L-leucyl]-L-seryl]-L-prolyl]-L- α -aspartyl]-L- α -aspartyl] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



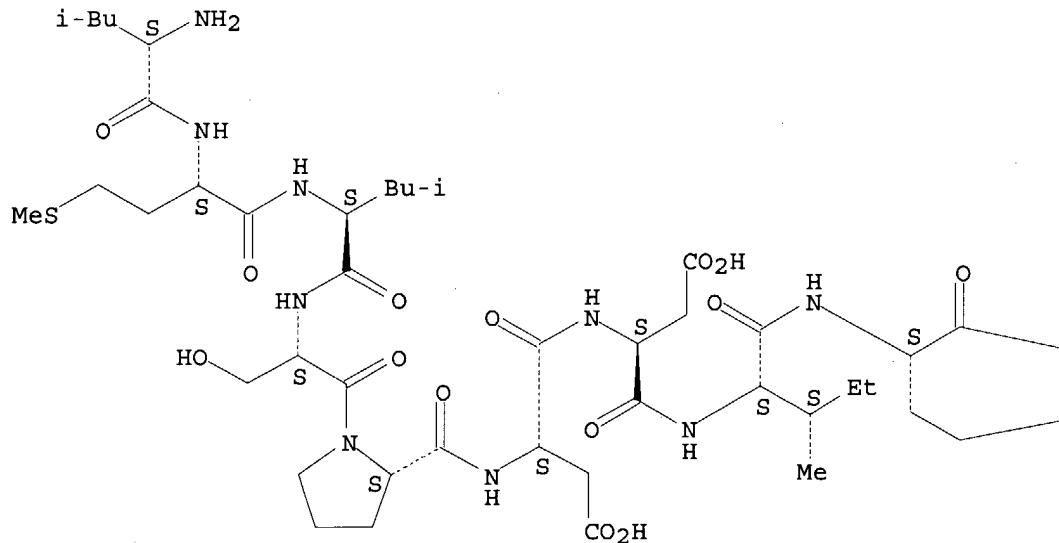
PAGE 1-B



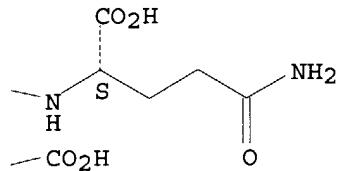
RN 154757-75-2 HCPLUS
CN L-Glutamine, N2-[N-[N-[N-[1-[N-[N-(N-L-leucyl-L-methionyl)-L-leucyl]-L-seryl]-L-prolyl]-L- α -aspartyl]-L- α -aspartyl]-L-isoleucyl]-L- α -glutamyl] - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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PAGE 1-B

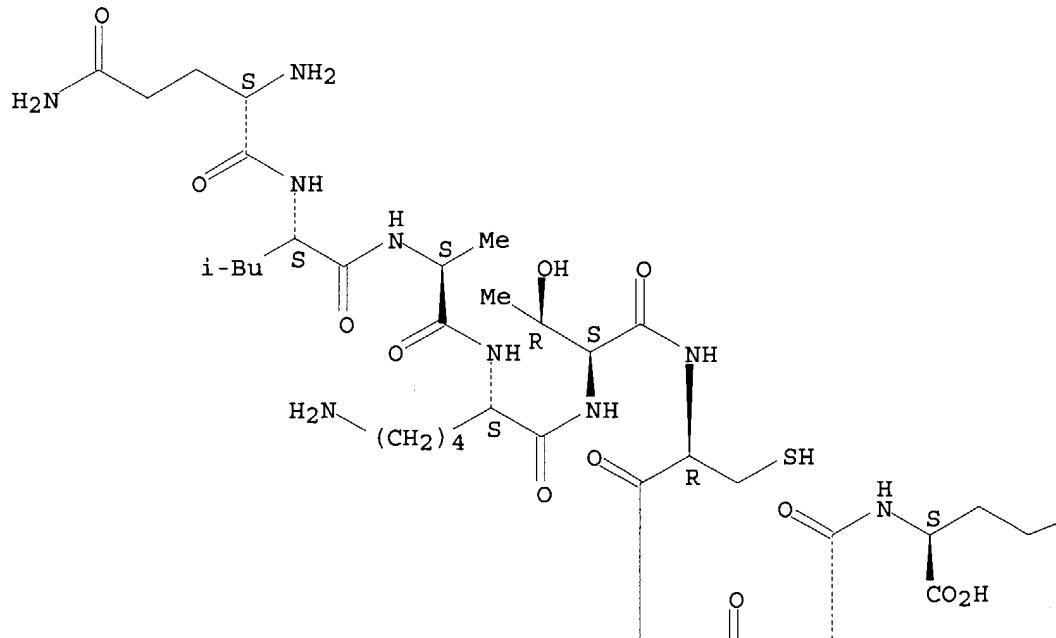


RN 154757-79-6 HCAPLUS

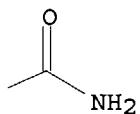
CN L-Glutamine, L-glutaminyl-L-leucyl-L-alanyl-L-lysyl-L-threonyl-L-cysteinyl-L-prolyl-L-valyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

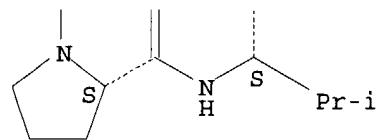
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



PAGE 2-A

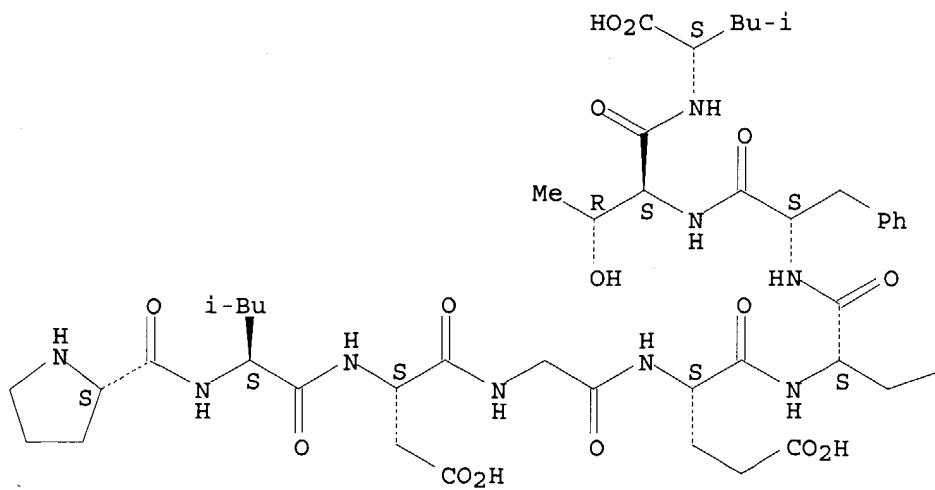


RN 154757-97-8 HCPLUS

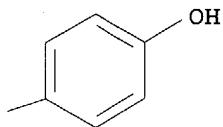
CN L-Leucine, L-prolyl-L-leucyl-L- α -aspartylglycyl-L- α -glutamyl-L-tyrosyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-threonyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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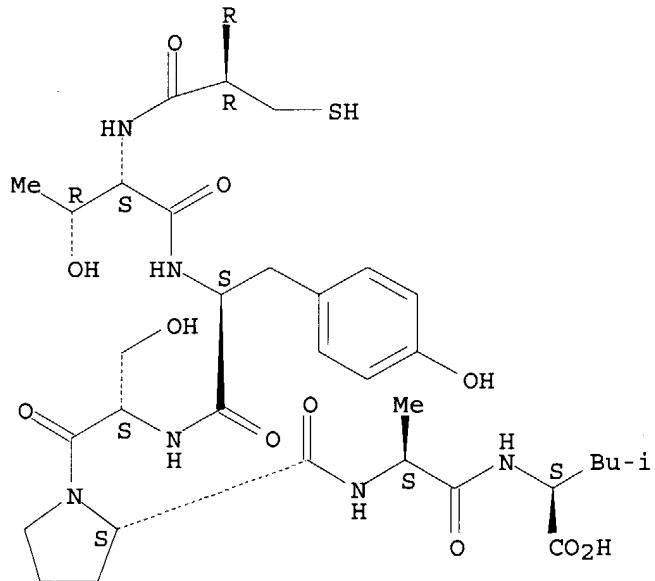


RN 157048-05-0 HCPLUS

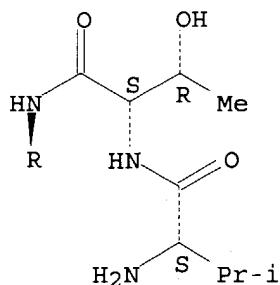
CN L-Leucine, N-[N-[1-[N-[N-[N-(N-L-valyl-L-threonyl)-L-cysteinyl]-L-threonyl]-L-tyrosyl]-L-seryl]-L-prolyl]-L-alanyl]-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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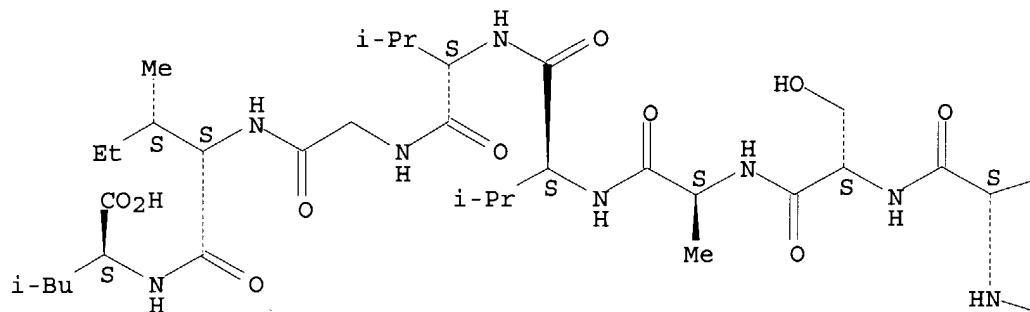


RN 160790-21-6 HCPLUS

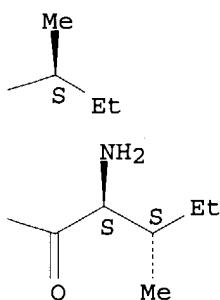
CN L-Leucine, L-isoleucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-seryl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-L-valylglycyl-L-isoleucyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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PAGE 1-B

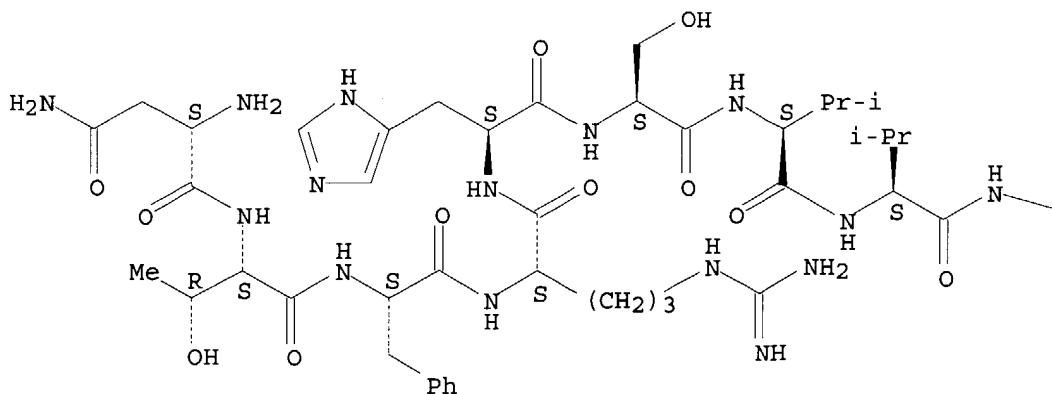


RN 165394-65-0 HCPLUS

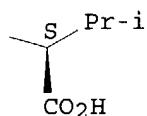
CN L-Valine, L-asparaginyl-L-threonyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-arginyl-L-histidyl-L-seryl-L-valyl-L-valyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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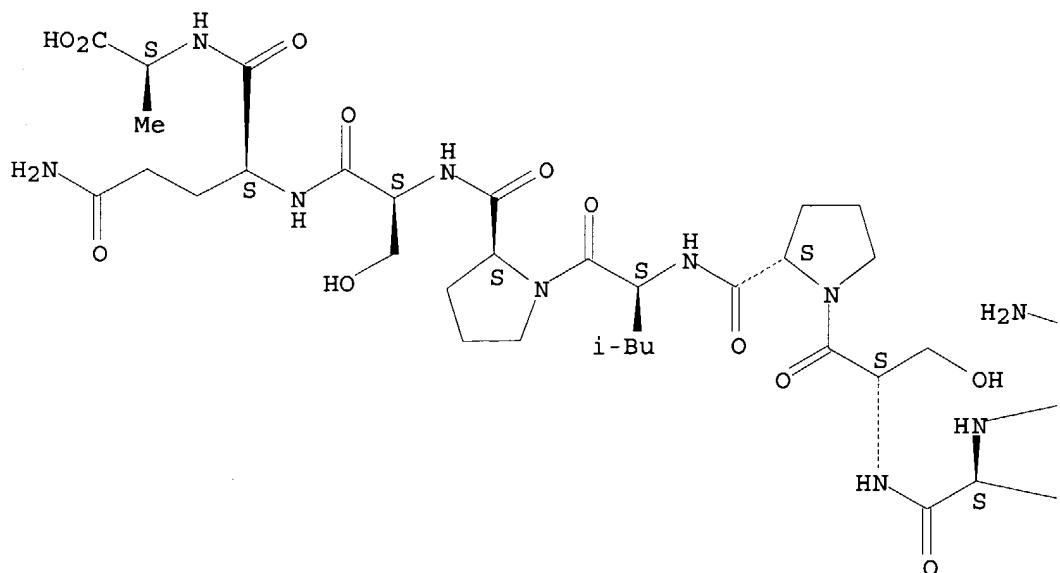


RN 172518-35-3 HCAPLUS

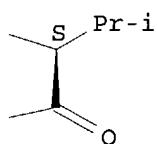
CN L-Alanine, N-[N2-[N-[1-[N-[1-[N-(N-L-valyl-L-leucyl)-L-seryl]-L-prolyl]-L-leucyl]-L-prolyl]-L-seryl]-L-glutaminyl]-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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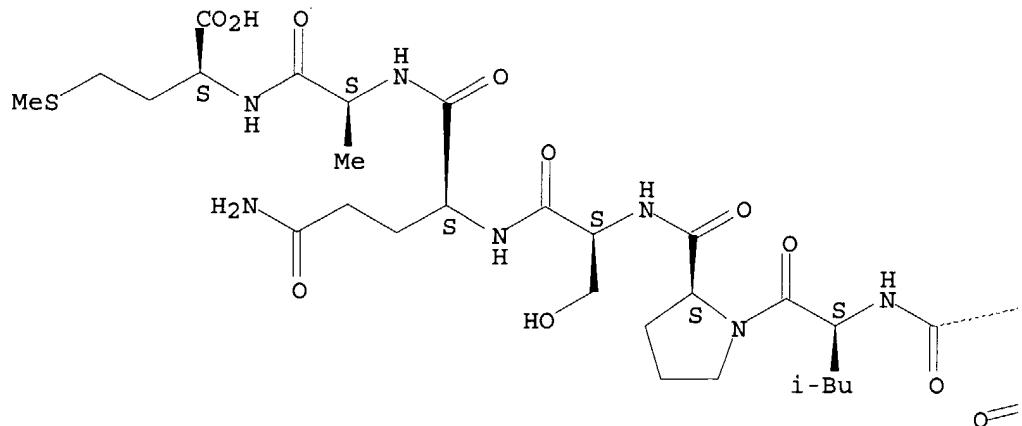


-Bu-i

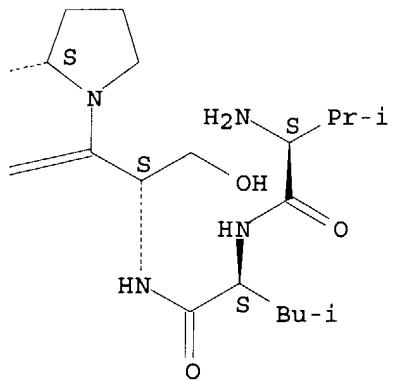
RN 172518-36-4 HCAPLUS
 CN L-Methionine, N-[N2-[N-[1-[N-[1-[N-(N-L-valyl-L-leucyl)-L-seryl]-L-prolyl]-L-leucyl]-L-prolyl]-L-seryl]-L-glutamyl]-L-alanyl]-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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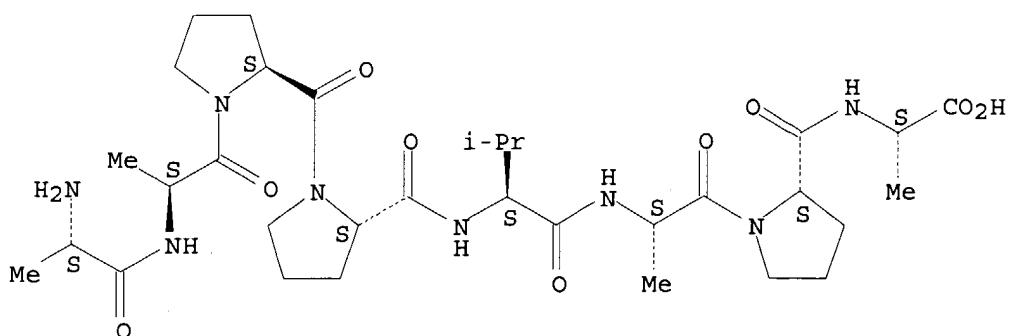
PAGE 1-B



RN 172518-37-5 HCAPLUS

CN L-Alanine, L-alanyl-L-alanyl-L-prolyl-L-prolyl-L-valyl-L-alanyl-L-prolyl-
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

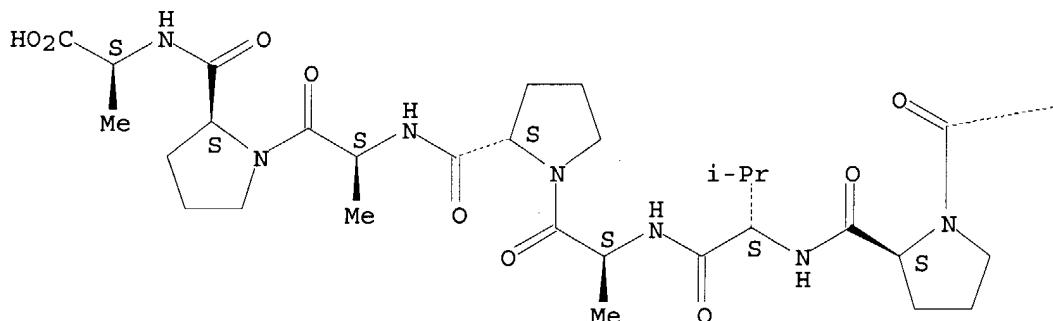


RN 172518-38-6 HCAPLUS

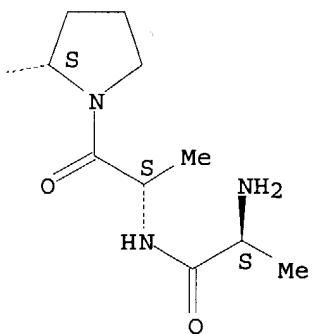
CN L-Alanine, N-[1-[N-[1-[N-[1-[1-(N-L-alanyl-L-alanyl)-L-prolyl]-L-prolyl]-L-valyl]-L-alanyl]-L-prolyl]-L-alanyl]-L-prolyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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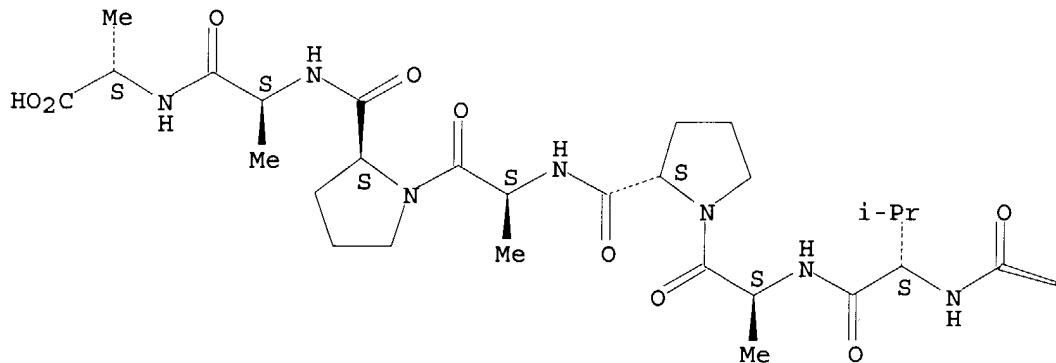
RN 172518-39-7 HCAPLUS

CN L-Alanine, N-[1-[N-[1-[N-[1-[1-(N-L-alanyl-L-alanyl)-L-prolyl]-L-prolyl]-L-valyl]-L-alanyl]-L-prolyl]-L-alanyl]-L-prolyl]- (9CI)

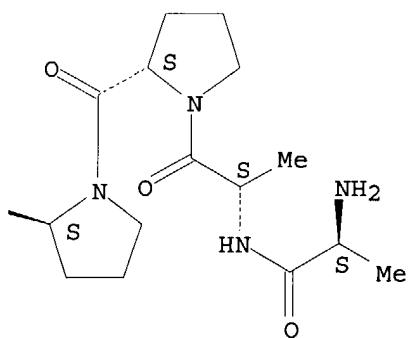
(CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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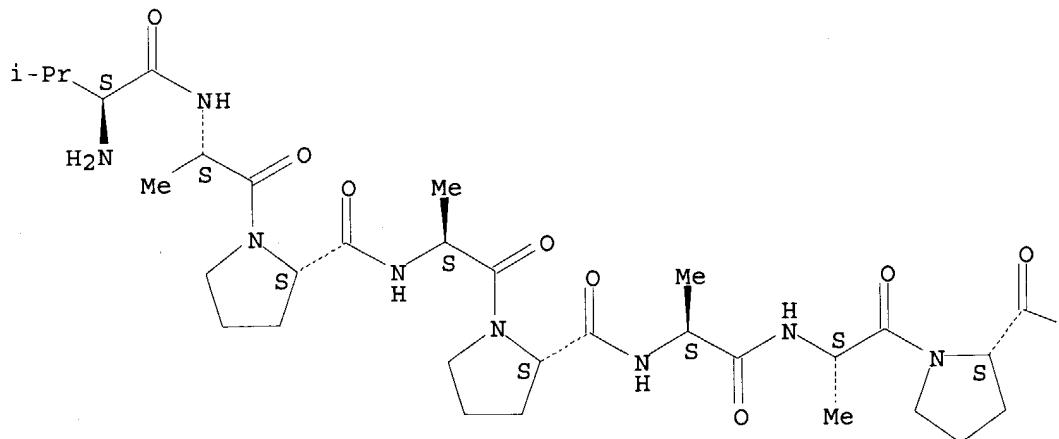


RN 172518-40-0 HCPLUS

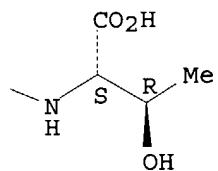
CN L-Threonine, N-[1-[N-[1-[N-[1-(N-L-valyl-L-alanyl)-L-prolyl]-L-alanyl]-L-prolyl]-L-alanyl]-L-alanyl]-L-prolyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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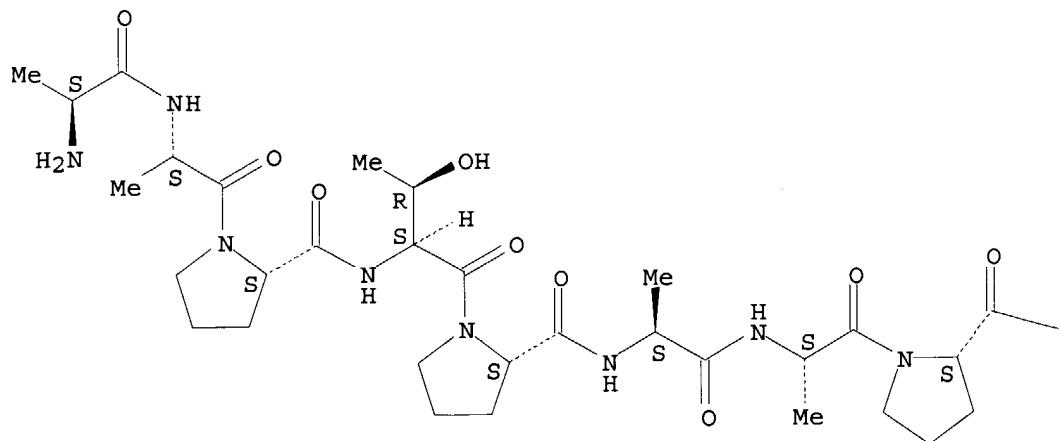
PAGE 1-B



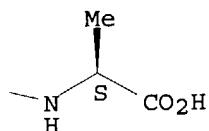
RN 172518-41-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Alanine, N-[1-[N-[1-[N-[1-(N-L-alanyl-L-alanyl)-L-prolyl]-L-threonyl]-L-prolyl]-L-alanyl]-L-alanyl]-L-prolyl]-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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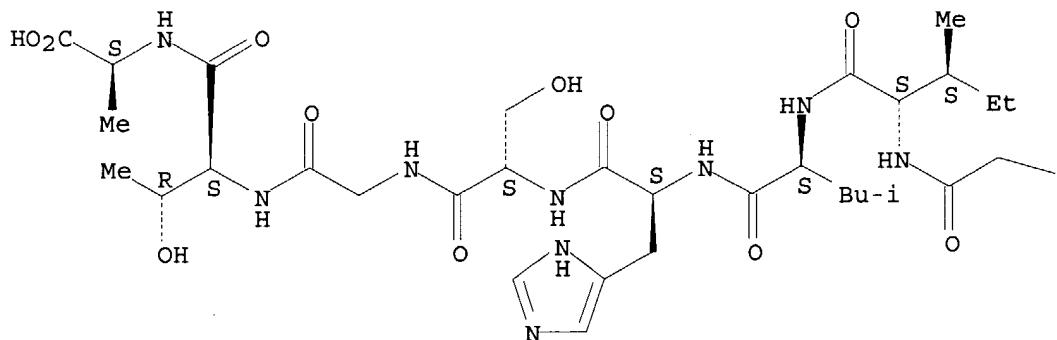


RN 172518-42-2 HCAPLUS

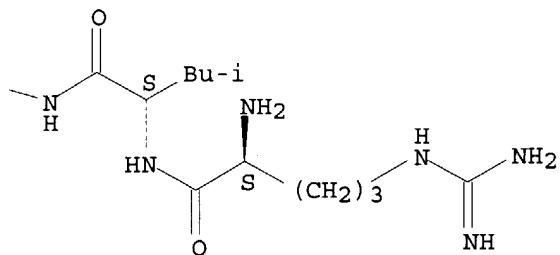
CN L-Alanine, N-[N-[N-[N-[N-[N-(N-L-arginyl-L-leucyl)glycyl]-L-isoleucyl]-L-leucyl]-L-histidyl]-L-seryl]glycyl]-L-threonyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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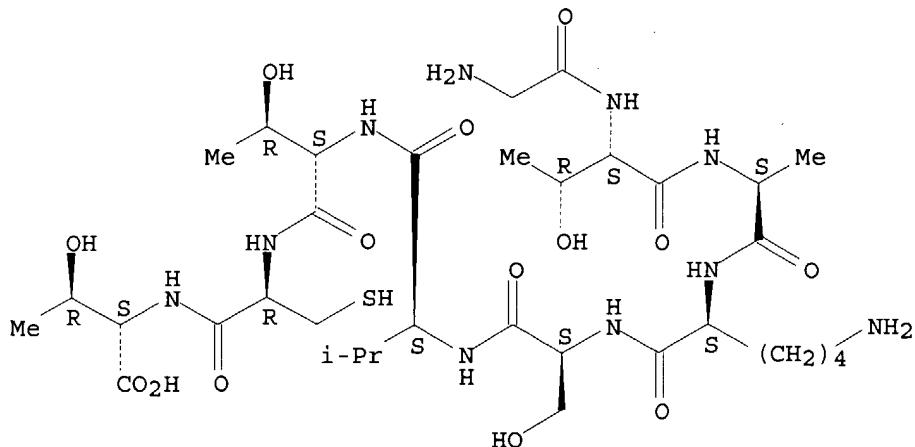
PAGE 1-B



RN 172518-43-3 HCAPLUS

CN L-Threonine, N-[N-[N-[N-[N2-[N-(N-glycyl-L-threonyl)-L-alanyl]-L-lysyl]-L-seryl]-L-valyl]-L-threonyl]-L-cysteinyl]-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

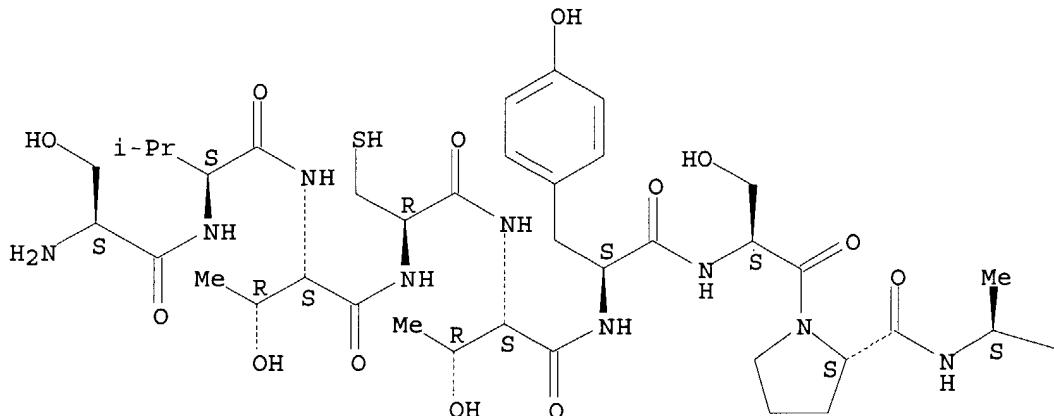
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 172518-44-4 HCAPLUS
 CN L-Alanine, N-[1-[N-[N-[N-[N-(N-L-seryl-L-valyl)-L-threonyl]-L-cysteinyl]-L-threonyl]-L-tyrosyl]-L-seryl]-L-prolyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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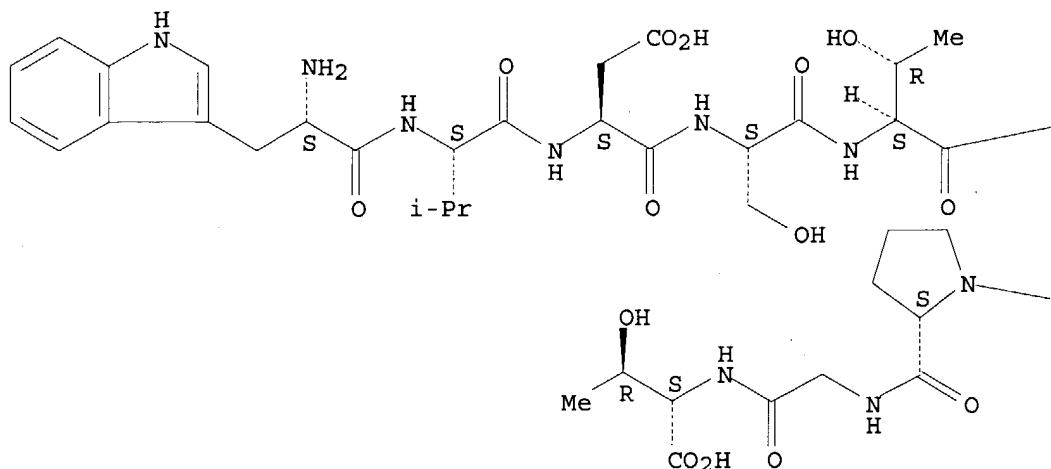
PAGE 1-B

—CO₂H

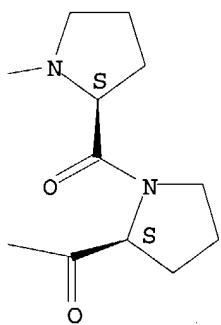
RN 172518-45-5 HCAPLUS
 CN L-Threonine, N-[N-[1-[1-[N-[N-(N-L-tryptophyl-L-valyl)-L- α -aspartyl]-L-seryl]-L-threonyl]-L-prolyl]-L-prolyl]glycyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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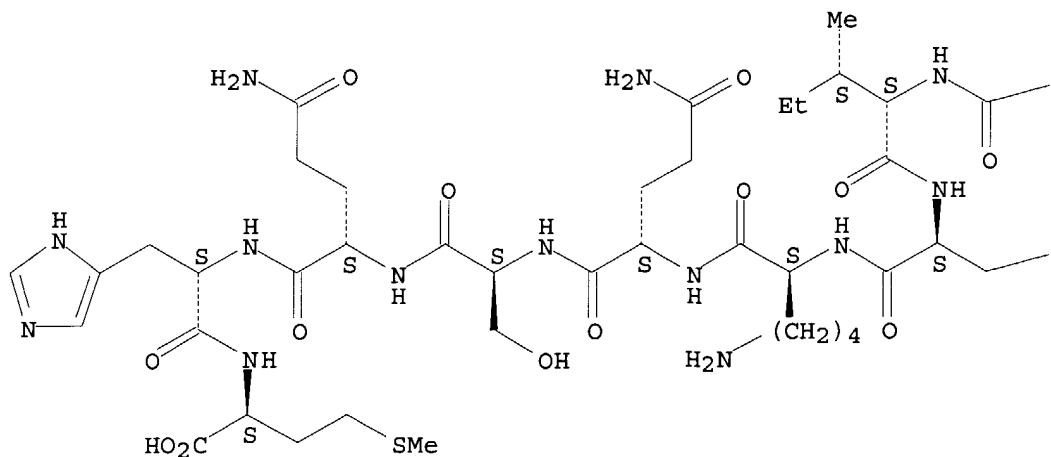


RN 172518-46-6 HCPLUS

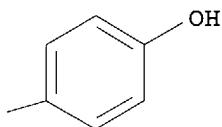
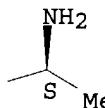
CN L-Methionine, L-alanyl-L-isoleucyl-L-tyrosyl-L-lysyl-L-glutaminyl-L-seryl-L-glutaminyl-L-histidyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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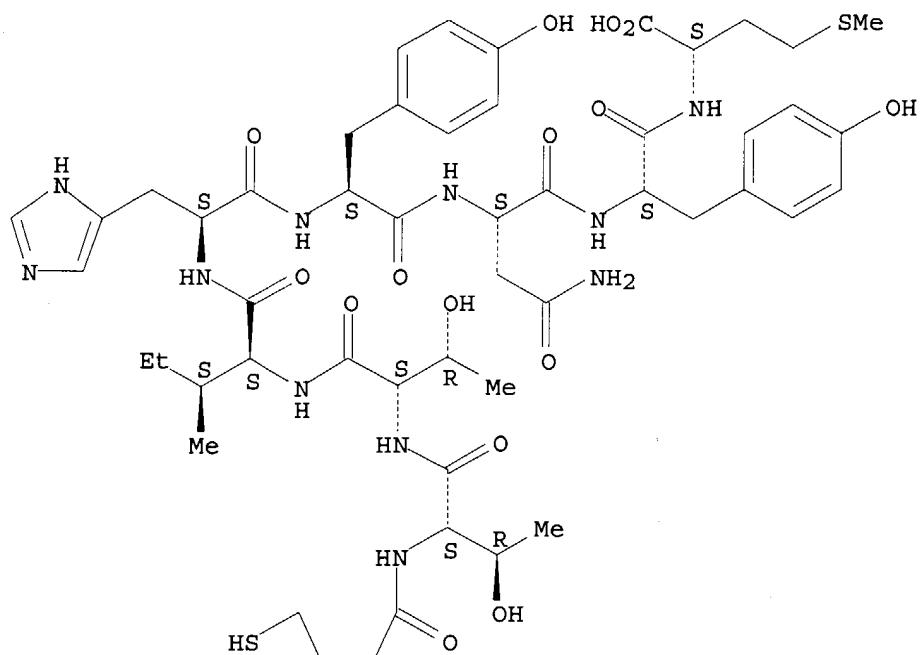


RN 172518-47-7 HCPLUS

CN L-Methionine, L-cysteinyl-L-threonyl-L-threonyl-L-isoleucyl-L-histidyl-L-tyrosyl-L-asparaginyl-L-tyrosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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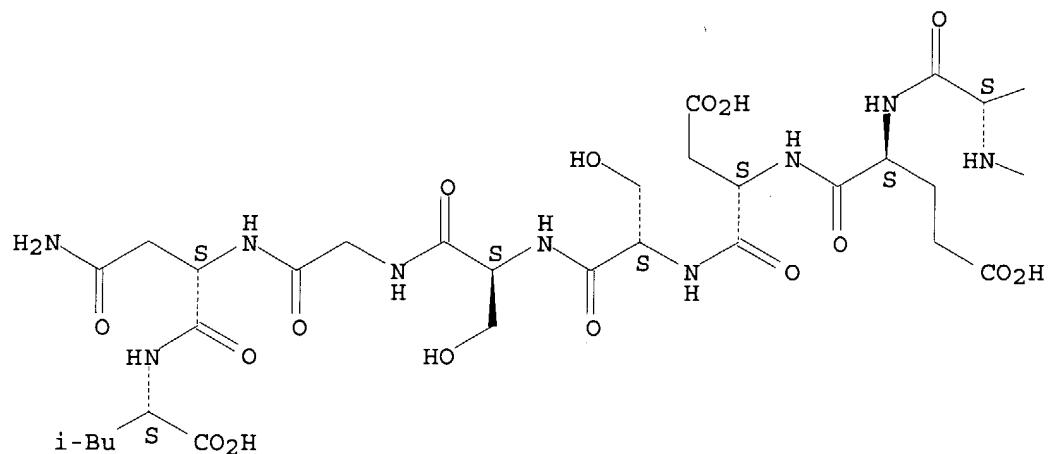


RN 172518-48-8 HCAPLUS

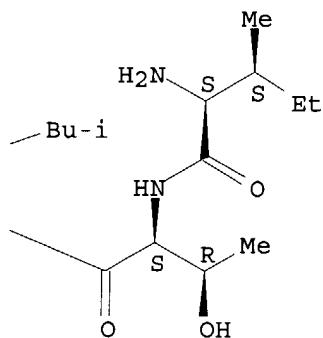
CN L-Leucine, L-isoleucyl-L-threonyl-L-leucyl-L- α -glutamyl-L- α -aspartyl-L-seryl-L-serylglycyl-L-asparaginyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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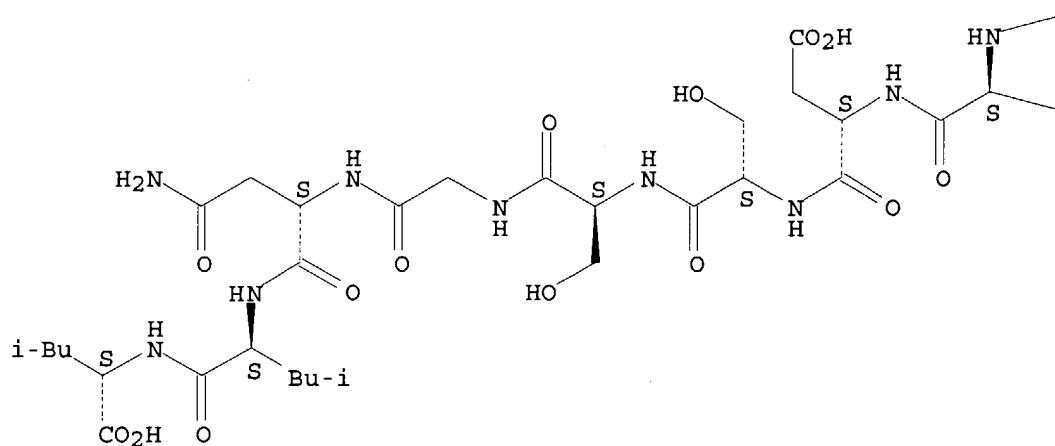


RN 172518-49-9 HCPLUS

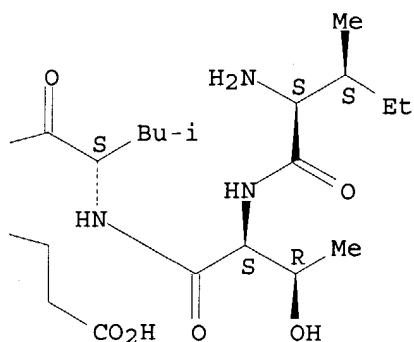
CN L-Leucine, L-isoleucyl-L-threonyl-L-leucyl-L- α -glutamyl-L- α -aspartyl-L-seryl-L-serylglycyl-L-asparaginyl-L-leucyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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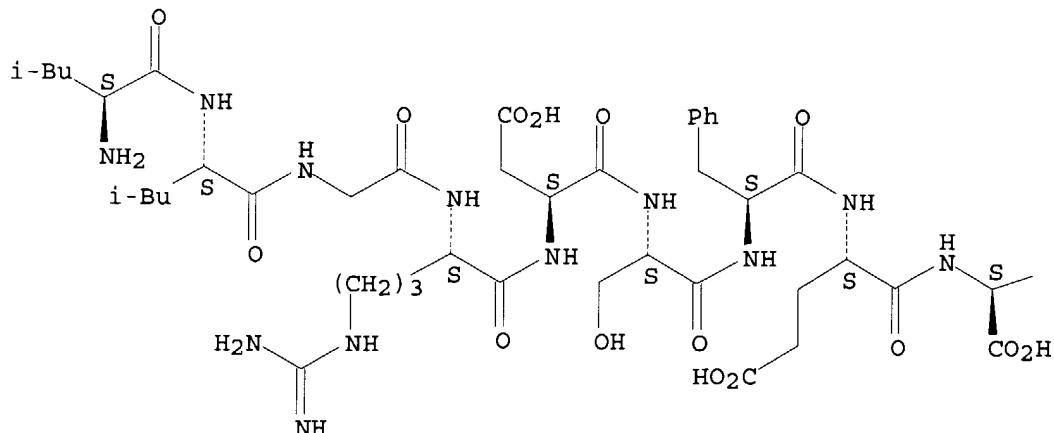


RN 179760-94-2 HCAPLUS

CN L-Valine, L-leucyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-arginyl-L-alpha-aspartyl-L-seryl-L-phenylalanyl-L-alpha-glutamyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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Pr-i

IT 151456-29-0P 151808-57-0P 151808-59-2P
 154427-26-6P 157048-07-2P 160215-97-4P

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

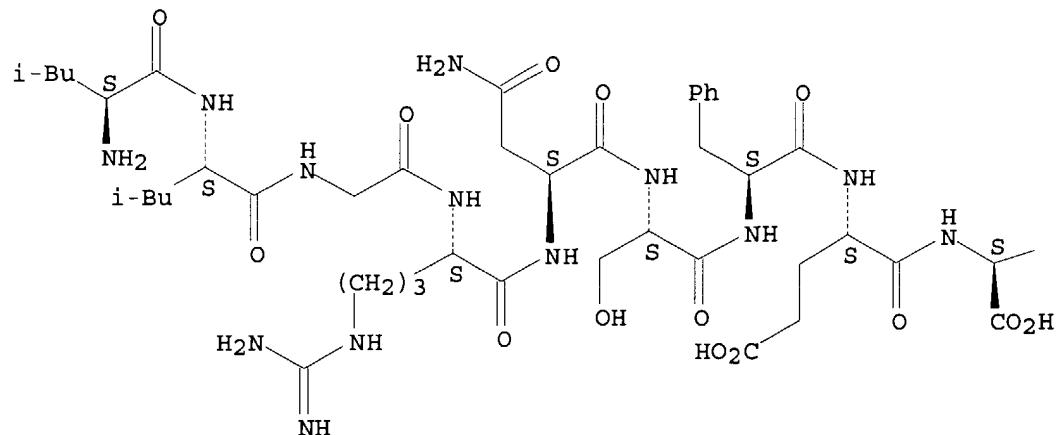
(peptides for in vivo activation of **tumor-specific cytotoxic T cells**)

RN 151456-29-0 HCPLUS

CN L-Valine, L-leucyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-arginyl-L-asparaginyl-L-seryl-L-phenylalanyl-L- α -glutamyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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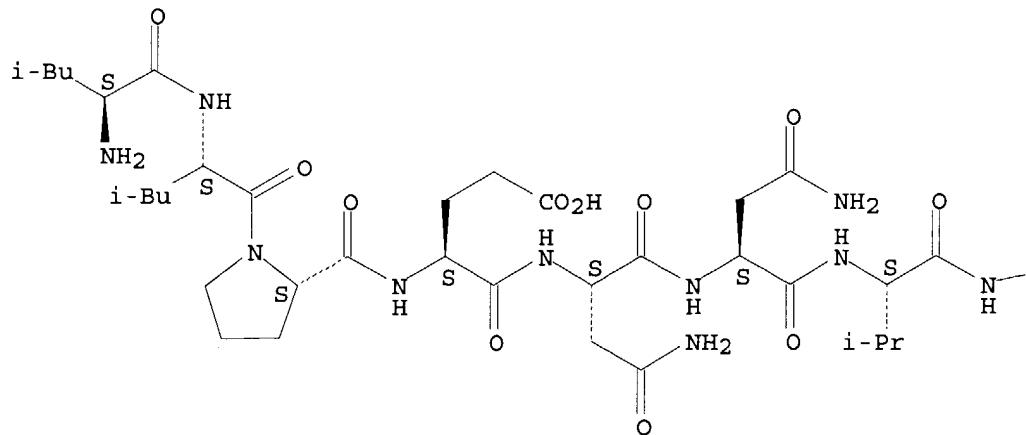
Pr-i

RN 151808-57-0 HCAPLUS

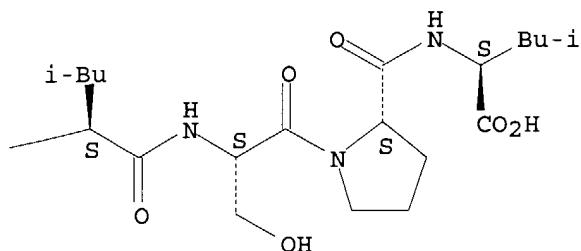
CN L-Leucine, L-leucyl-L-leucyl-L-prolyl-L-alpha-glutamyl-L-asparaginyl-L-asparaginyl-L-valyl-L-leucyl-L-seryl-L-prolyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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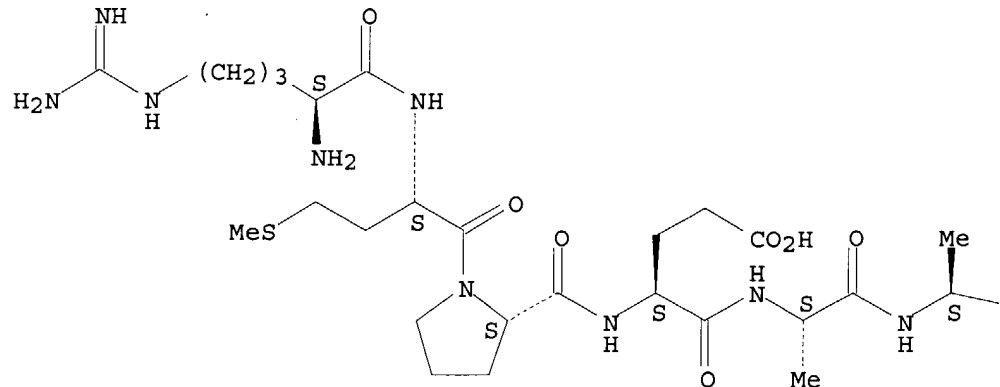


RN 151808-59-2 HCAPLUS

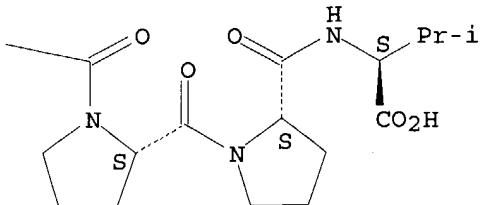
CN L-Valine, L-arginyl-L-methionyl-L-prolyl-L- α -glutamyl-L-alanyl-L-alanyl-L-prolyl-L-prolyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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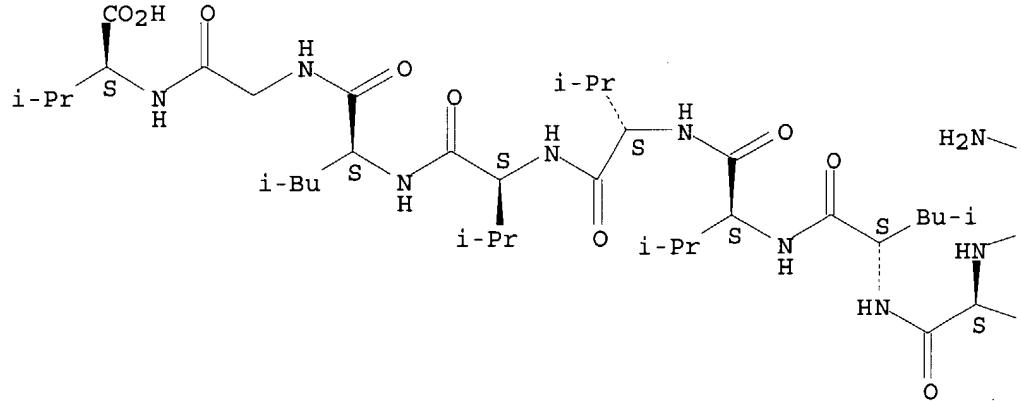


RN 154427-26-6 HCAPLUS

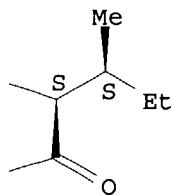
CN L-Valine, L-isoleucyl-L-leucyl-L-leucyl-L-valyl-L-valyl-L-valyl-L-leucylglycyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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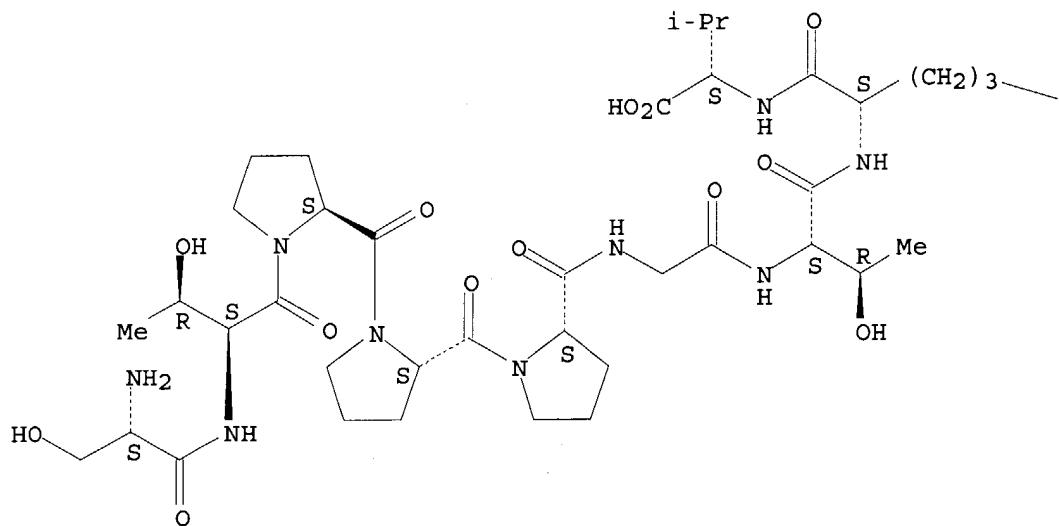
-Bu-i

RN 157048-07-2 HCPLUS

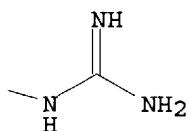
CN L-Valine, L-seryl-L-threonyl-L-prolyl-L-prolyl-L-prolylglycyl-L-threonyl-L-
arginyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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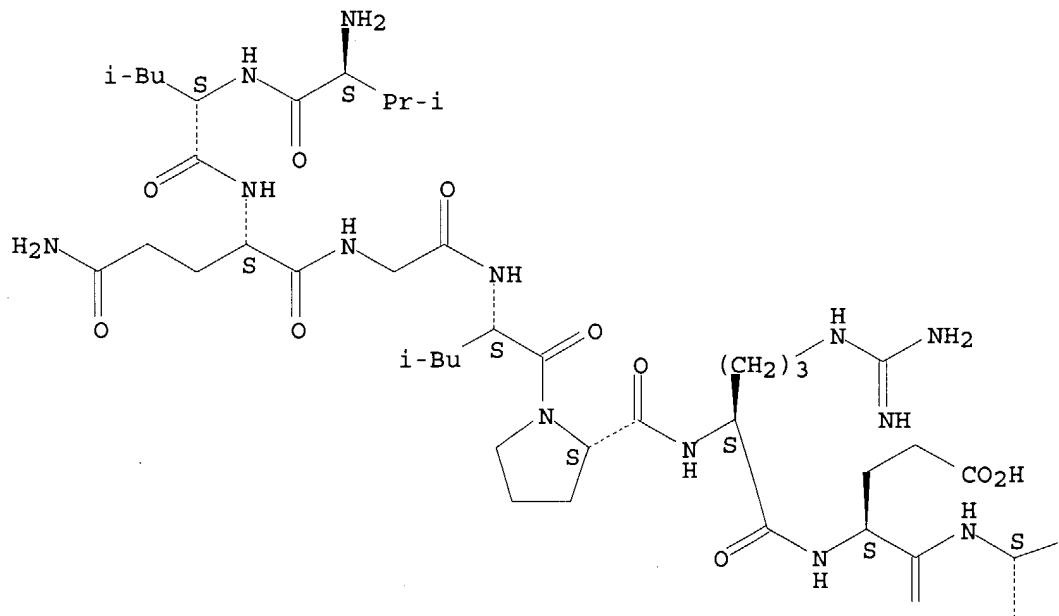
RN 160215-97-4 HCPLUS

CN L-Valine, N-[N- [N- [N2- [1- [N- [N- [N2- (N-L-valyl-L-leucyl) -L-
glutaminyl] glycyl] -L-leucyl] -L-prolyl] -L-arginyl] -L- α -glutamyl] -L-

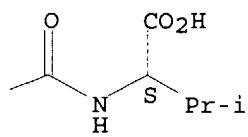
tyrosyl] - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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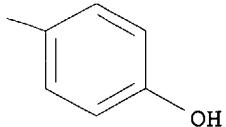


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O PAGE 2-A

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IT 160212-35-1 160215-66-7

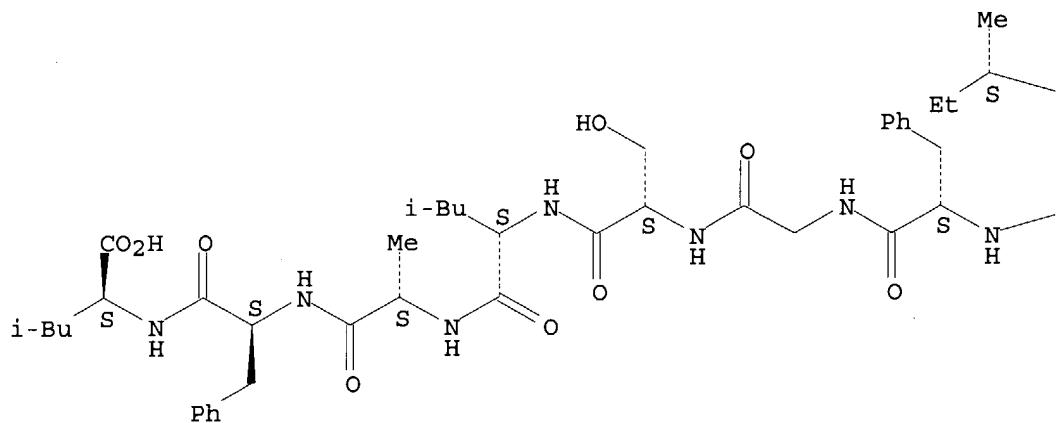
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (peptides for in vivo activation of **tumor-specific cytotoxic T cells**)

RN 160212-35-1 HCAPLUS

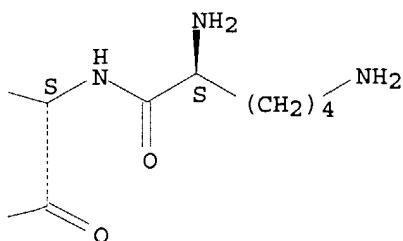
CN L-Leucine, L-lysyl-L-isoleucyl-L-phenylalanylglycyl-L-seryl-L-leucyl-L-alanyl-L-phenylalanyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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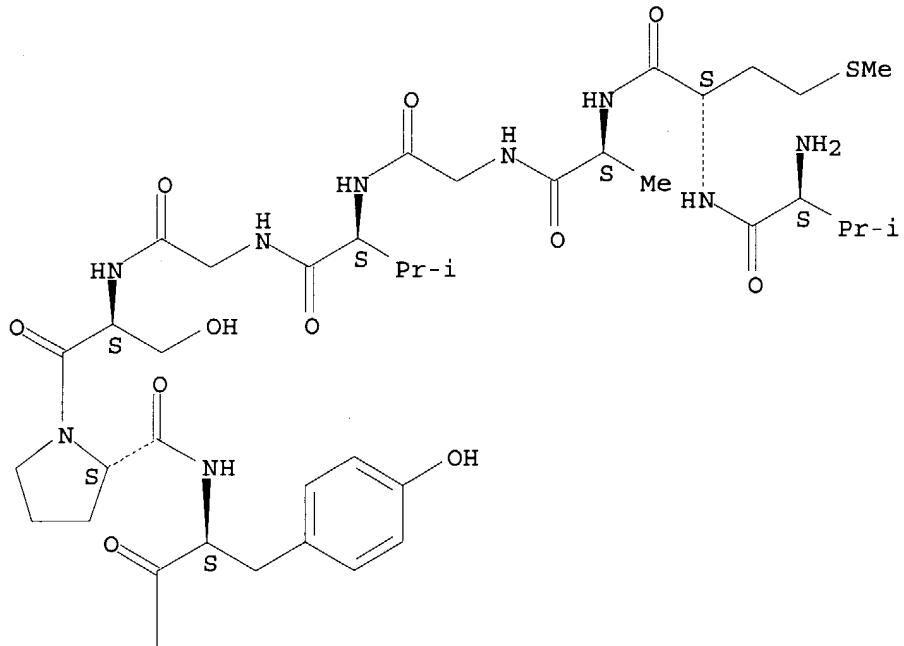
PAGE 1-B



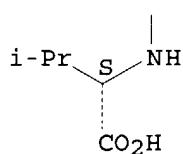
RN 160215-66-7 HCAPLUS
 CN L-Valine, L-valyl-L-methionyl-L-alanylglycyl-L-valylglycyl-L-seryl-L-prolyl-L-tyrosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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IT 132326-73-9 132326-74-0 139079-41-7

179760-96-4

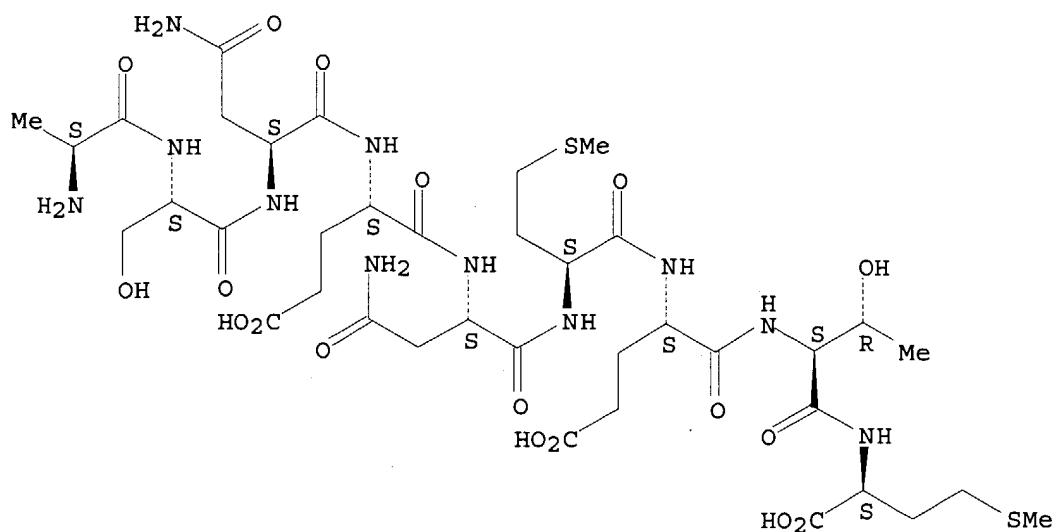
RL: PRP (Properties)

(unclaimed sequence; peptides for the in vivo activation of
tumor-specific cytotoxic T cells
 (CTLs))

RN 132326-73-9 HCAPLUS

CN L-Methionine, L-alanyl-L-seryl-L-asparaginyl-L- α -glutamyl-L-asparaginyl-L-methionyl-L- α -glutamyl-L-threonyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

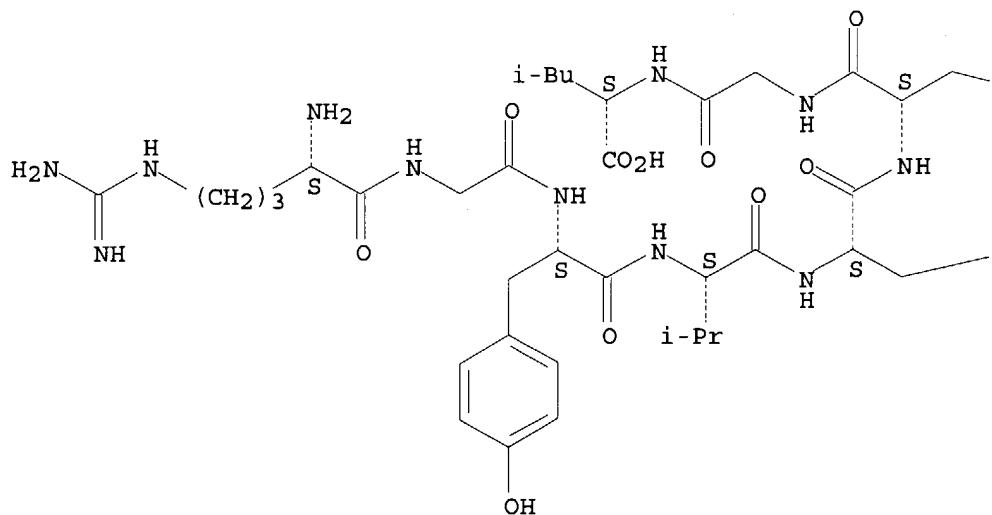


RN 132326-74-0 HCPLUS

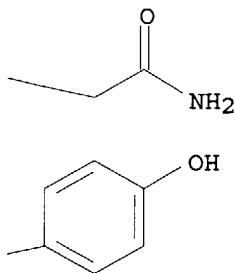
CN L-Leucine, L-arginylglycyl-L-tyrosyl-L-valyl-L-tyrosyl-L-glutaminylglycyl-
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

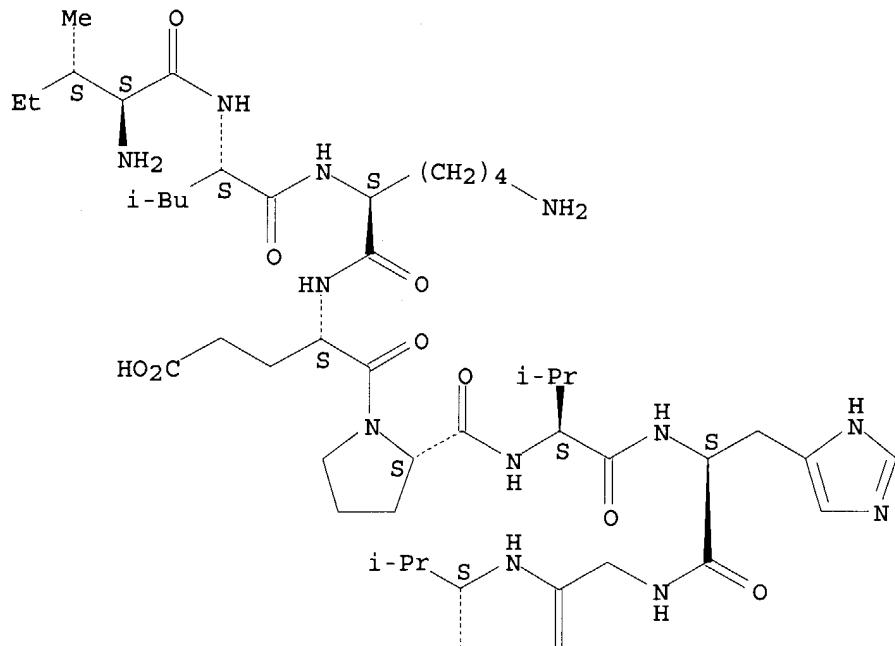


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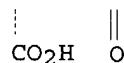
CN L-Valine, L-isoleucyl-L-leucyl-L-lysyl-L- α -glutamyl-L-prolyl-L-valyl-L-histidylglycyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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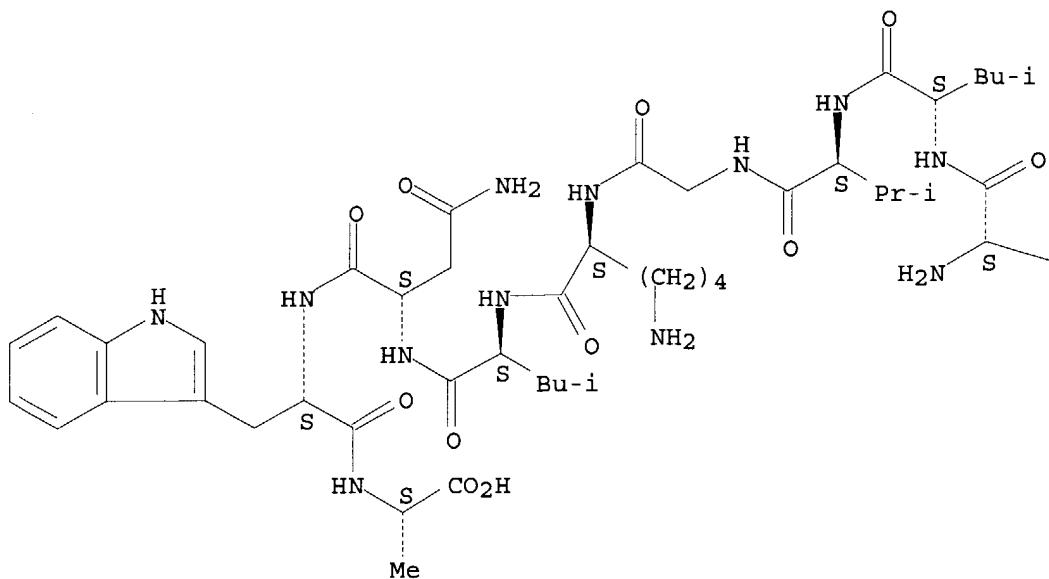


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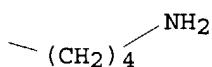
CN L-Alanine, L-lysyl-L-leucyl-L-valylglycyl-L-lysyl-L-leucyl-L-asparaginyl-L-tryptophyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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PAGE 1-B



L10 ANSWER 2 OF 2 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:485791 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:132739
 TITLE: **In vivo activation of tumor-specific cytotoxic T cells**
 INVENTOR(S): **Sherman, Linda A.**
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Scripps Research Institute, USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 157 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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WO 9618409	A1	19960620	WO 1995-US16415	19951214

W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TT

RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2207736	AA	19960620	CA 1995-2207736	19951214
AU 9646007	A1	19960703	AU 1996-46007	19951214
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EP 793501	A1	19970910	EP 1995-944127	19951214
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FI 9702514	A	19970812	FI 1997-2514	19970613
NO 9702729	A	19970813	NO 1997-2729	19970613
US 2003022820	A1	20030130	US 1999-277074	19990326
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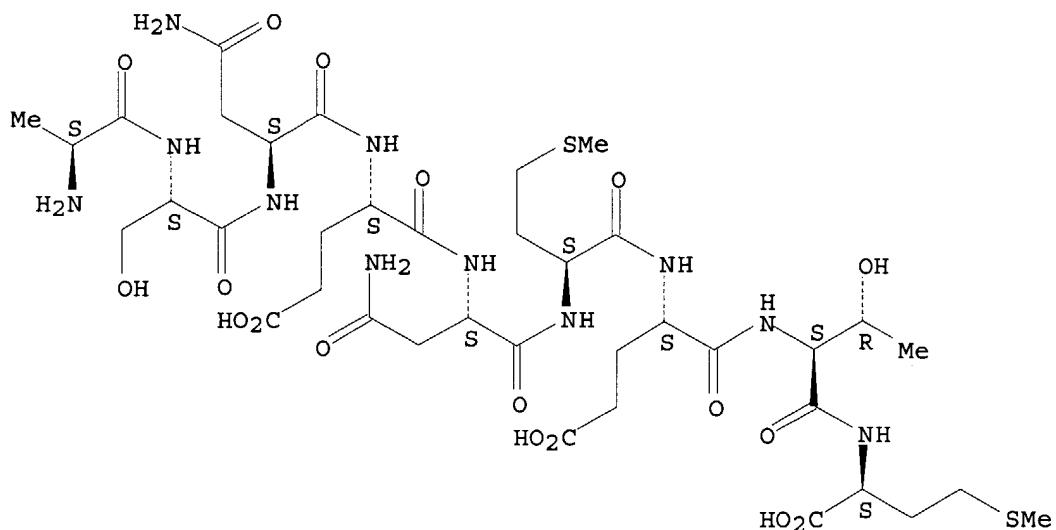
AB The present invention relates to methods, compns., and peptides useful in activating CTLs in vivo with specificity for particular antigenic peptides. The invention also discloses the use of activated CTLs in vivo for the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of disease conditions, and compns. appropriate for these uses. Diagnostic systems, components, and methods are also described herein.

IT 132326-73-9P 132326-74-0P 139079-41-7P
 151456-29-0P 151808-57-0P 151808-59-2P
 151808-62-7P 151808-66-1P 151808-69-4P
 151819-93-1P 153607-09-1P 154092-00-9P
 154757-74-1P 154757-75-2P 154757-79-6P
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 172518-46-6P 172518-47-7P 172518-48-8P
 172518-49-9P 179760-94-2P

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PNU (Preparation, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (peptides for in vivo activation of **tumor-specific cytotoxic T cells**)

RN 132326-73-9 HCPLUS
 CN L-Methionine, L-alanyl-L-seryl-L-asparaginyl-L- α -glutamyl-L-asparaginyl-L-methionyl-L- α -glutamyl-L-threonyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

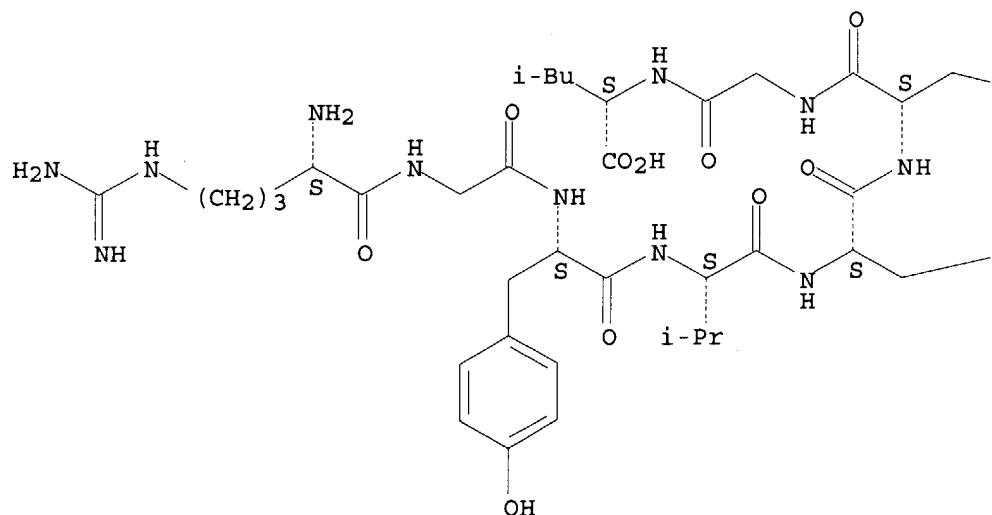


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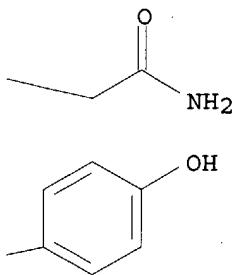
CN L-Leucine, L-arginylglycyl-L-tyrosyl-L-valyl-L-tyrosyl-L-glutaminylglycyl-
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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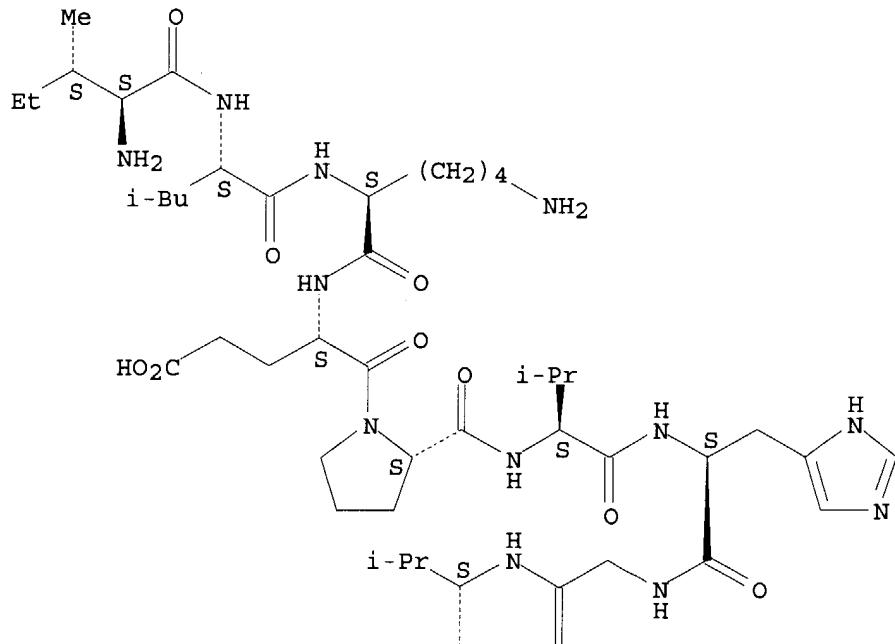


RN 139079-41-7 HCAPLUS

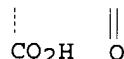
CN L-Valine, L-isoleucyl-L-leucyl-L-lysyl-L- α -glutamyl-L-prolyl-L-valyl-L-histidylglycyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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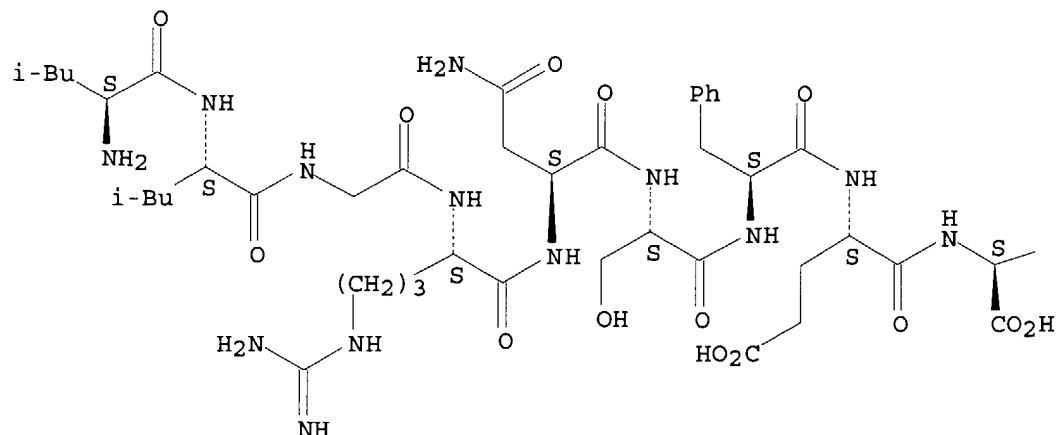


RN 151456-29-0 HCAPLUS

CN L-Valine, L-leucyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-arginyl-L-asparaginyl-L-seryl-L-phenylalanyl-L- α -glutamyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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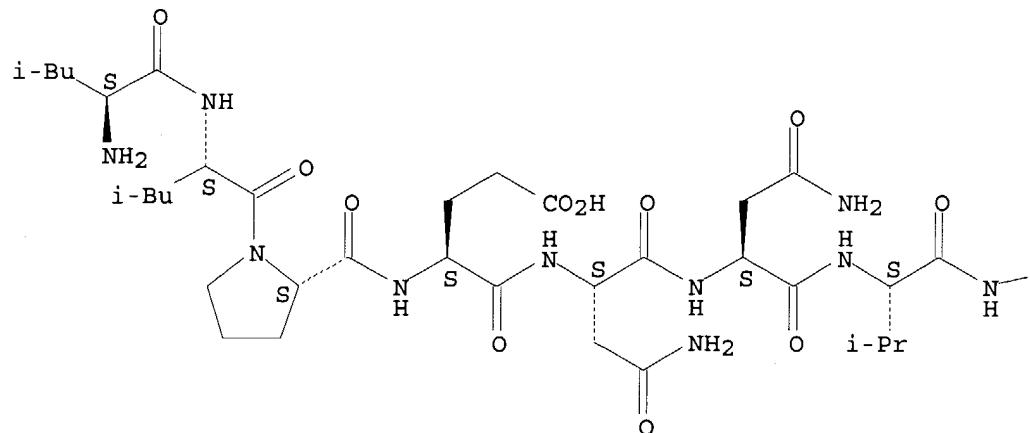
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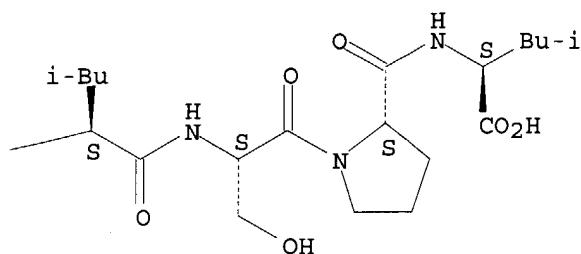
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Absolute stereochemistry.

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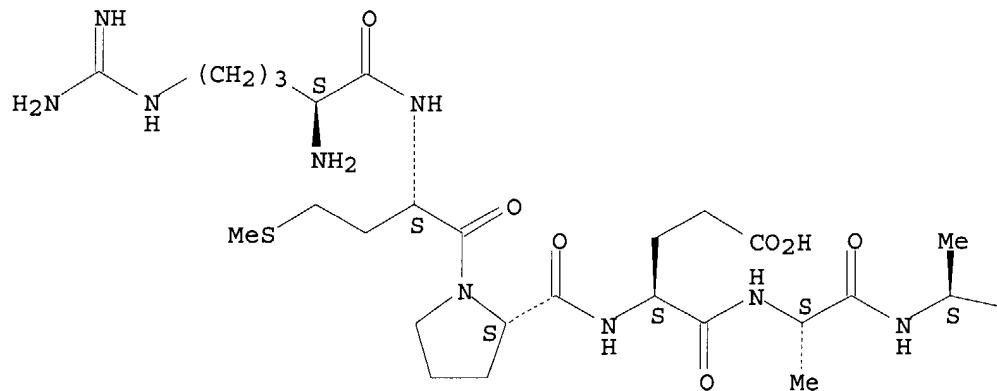


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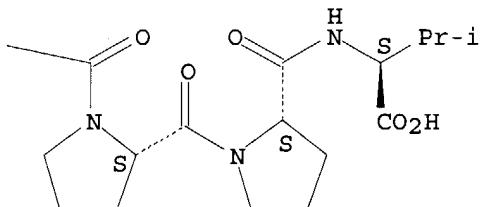
CN L-Valine, L-arginyl-L-methionyl-L-prolyl-L- α -glutamyl-L-alanyl-L-alanyl-L-prolyl-L-prolyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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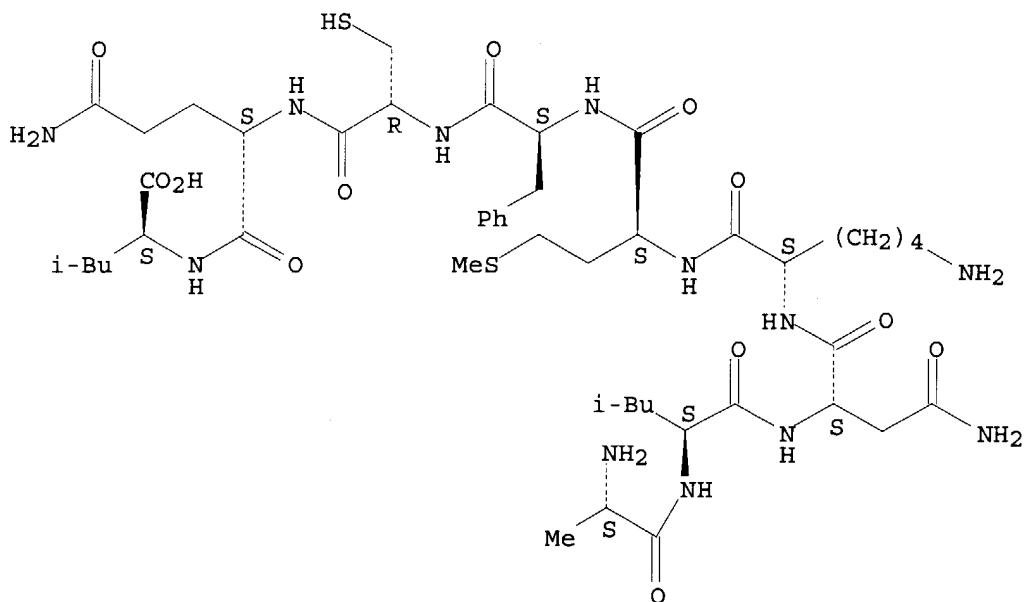
PAGE 1-B



RN 151808-62-7 HCPLUS

CN L-Leucine, L-alanyl-L-leucyl-L-asparaginyl-L-lysyl-L-methionyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-cysteinyl-L-glutaminyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

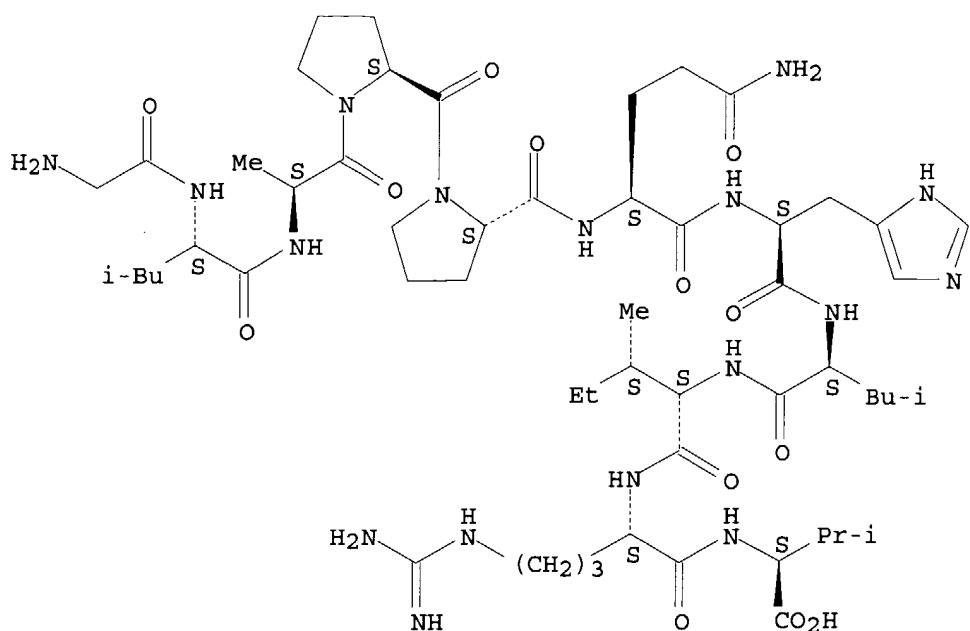
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 151808-66-1 HCPLUS

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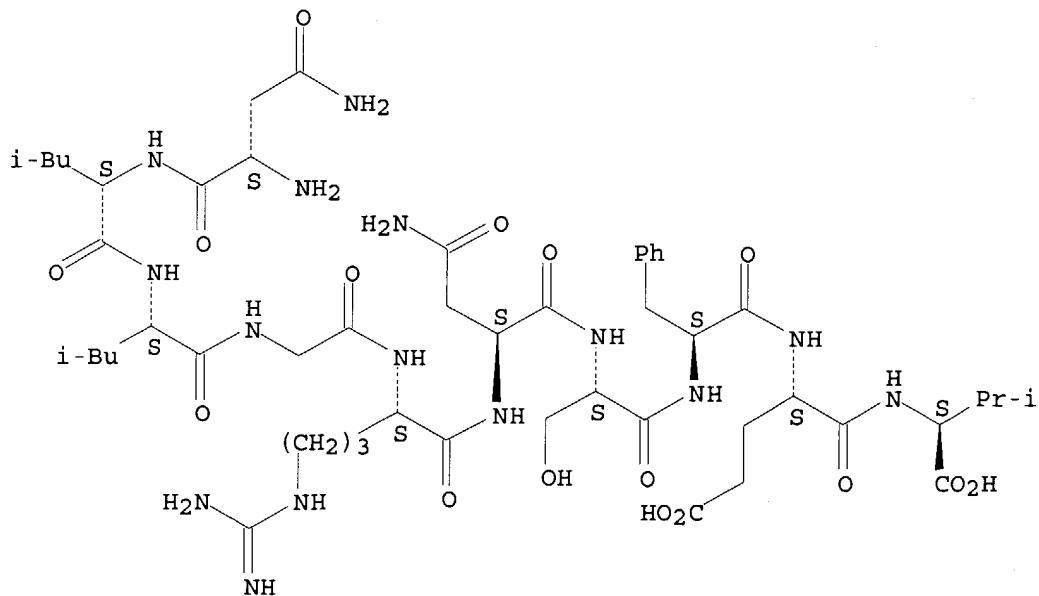
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 151808-69-4 HCAPLUS

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Absolute stereochemistry.

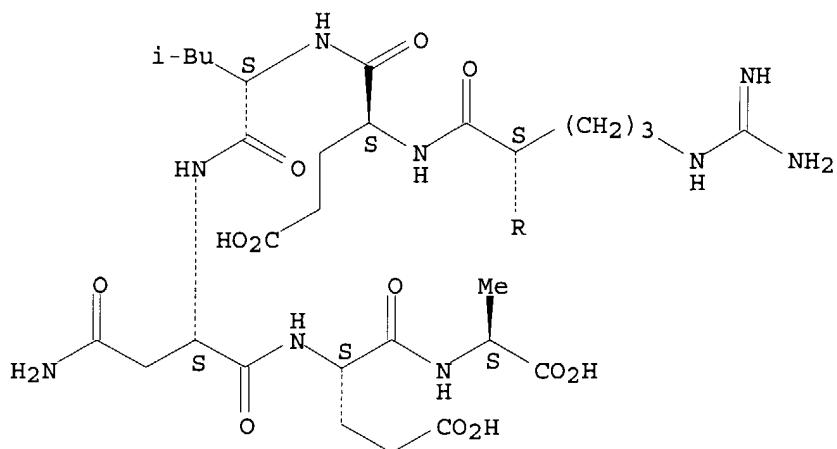


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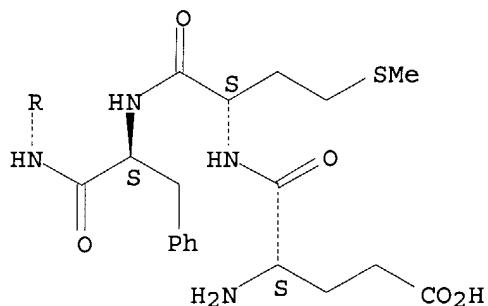
CN L-Alanine, L- α -glutamyl-L-methionyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-arginyl-L- α -glutamyl-L-leucyl-L-asparaginyl-L- α -glutamyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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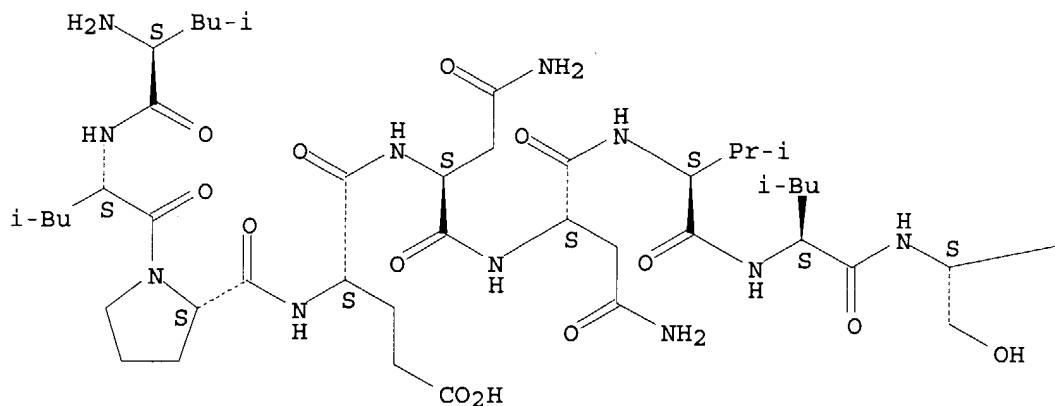


RN 153607-09-1 HCPLUS

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Absolute stereochemistry.

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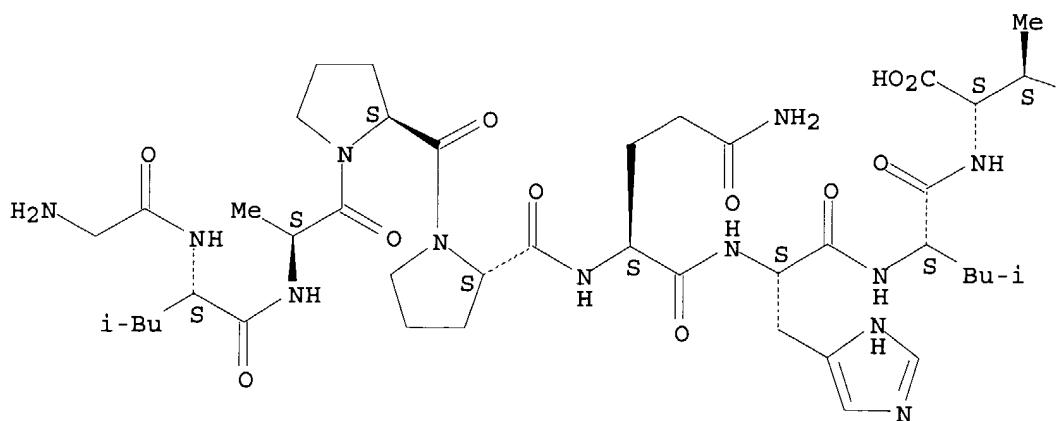
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RN 154092-00-9 HCPLUS

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Absolute stereochemistry.

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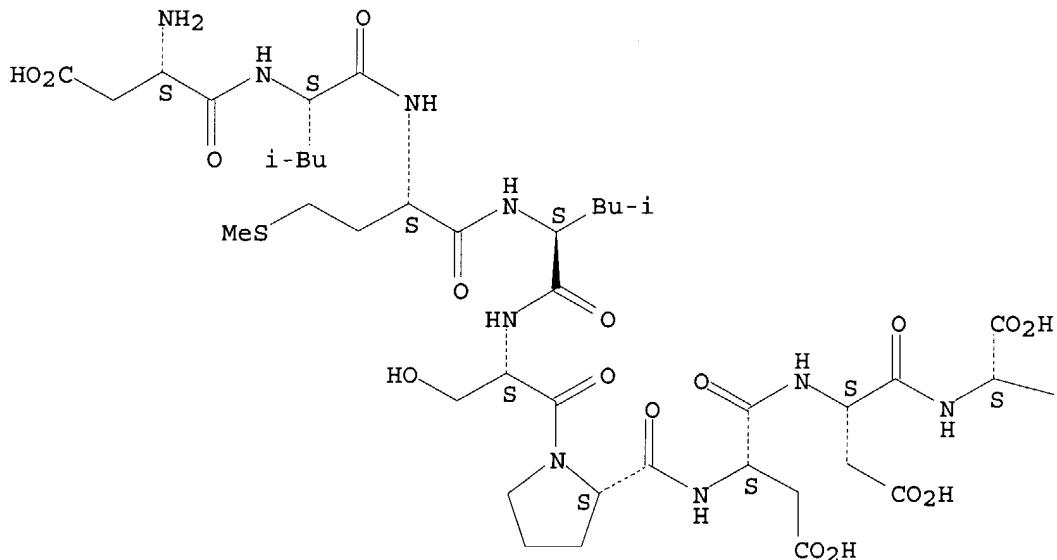
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RN 154757-74-1 HCPLUS

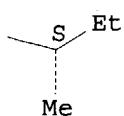
CN L-Isoleucine, N-[N-[N-[1-[N-[N-(N-L- α -aspartyl-L-leucyl)-L-methionyl]-L-leucyl]-L-seryl]-L-prolyl]-L- α -aspartyl]-L- α -aspartyl]-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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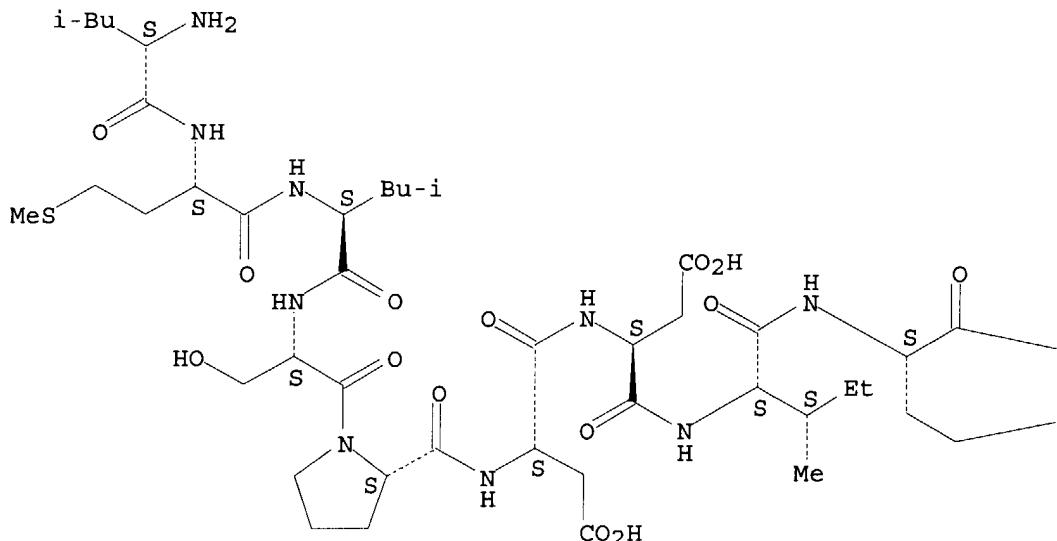
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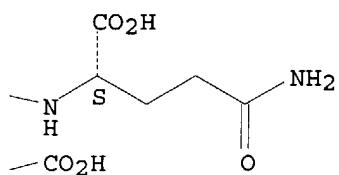
RN 154757-75-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Glutamine, N2- [N- [N- [N- [1- [N- [N- (N-L-leucyl-L-methionyl) -L-leucyl] -L-
seryl] -L-prolyl] -L- α -aspartyl] -L- α -aspartyl] -L-isoleucyl] -L-
 α -glutamyl] - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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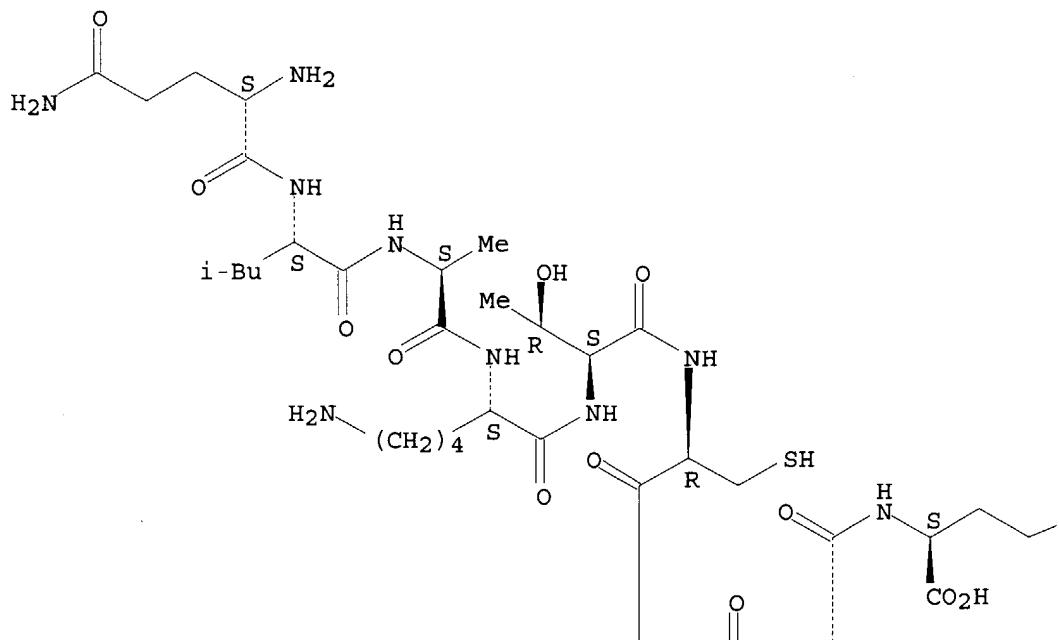
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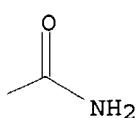
RN 154757-79-6 HCPLUS
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Absolute stereochemistry.

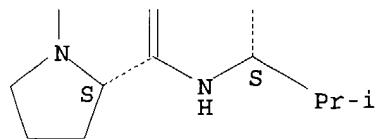
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



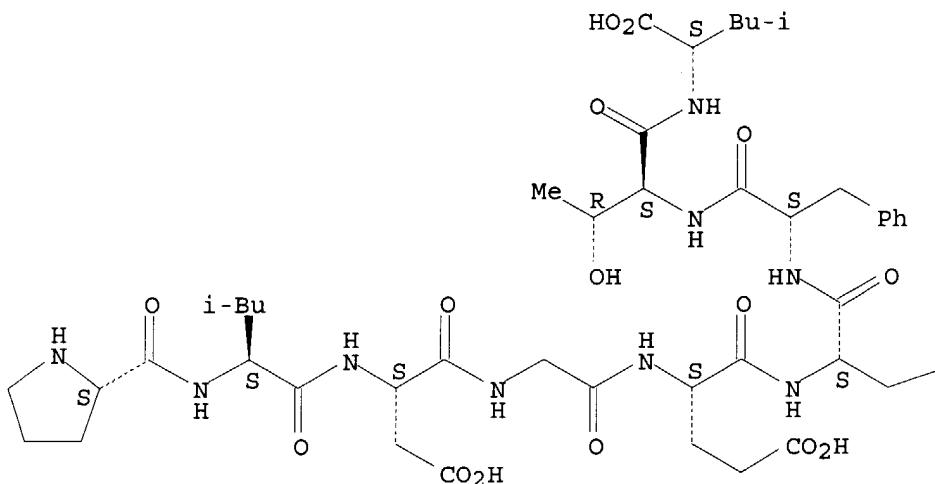
PAGE 2-A



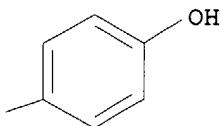
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Absolute stereochemistry.

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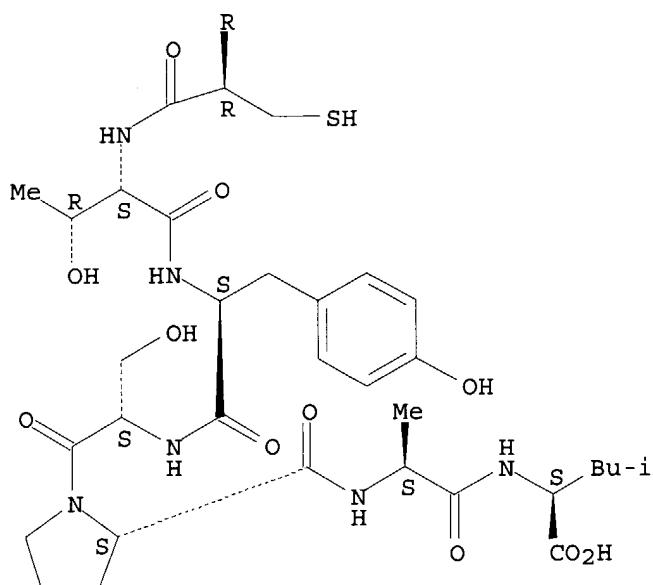
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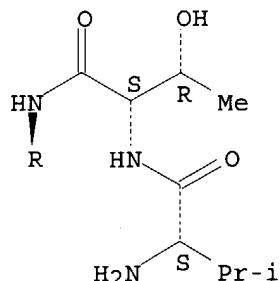
RN 157048-05-0 HCAPLUS
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Absolute stereochemistry.

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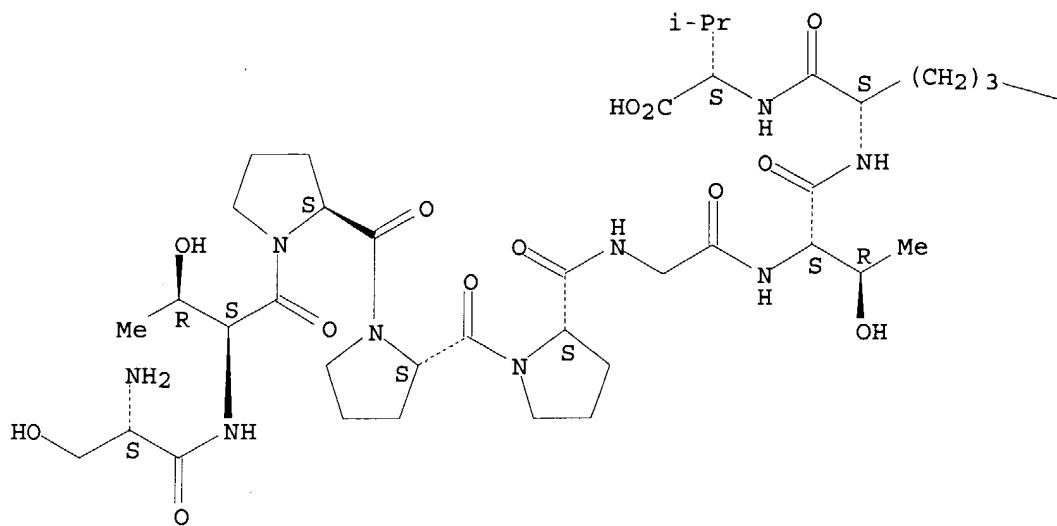


RN 157048-07-2 HCPLUS

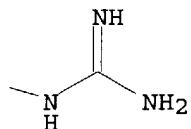
CN L-Valine, L-seryl-L-threonyl-L-prolyl-L-prolyl-L-prolylglycyl-L-threonyl-L-arginyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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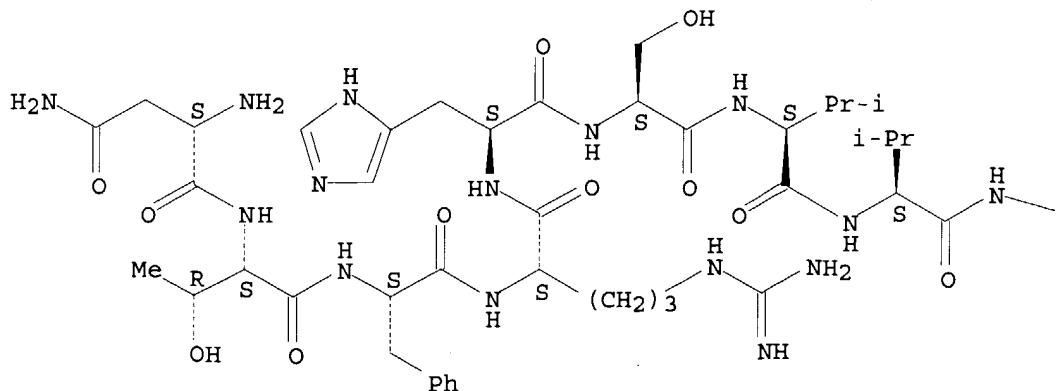


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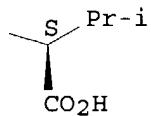
CN L-Valine, L-asparaginyl-L-threonyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-arginyl-L-histidyl-L-seryl-L-valyl-L-valyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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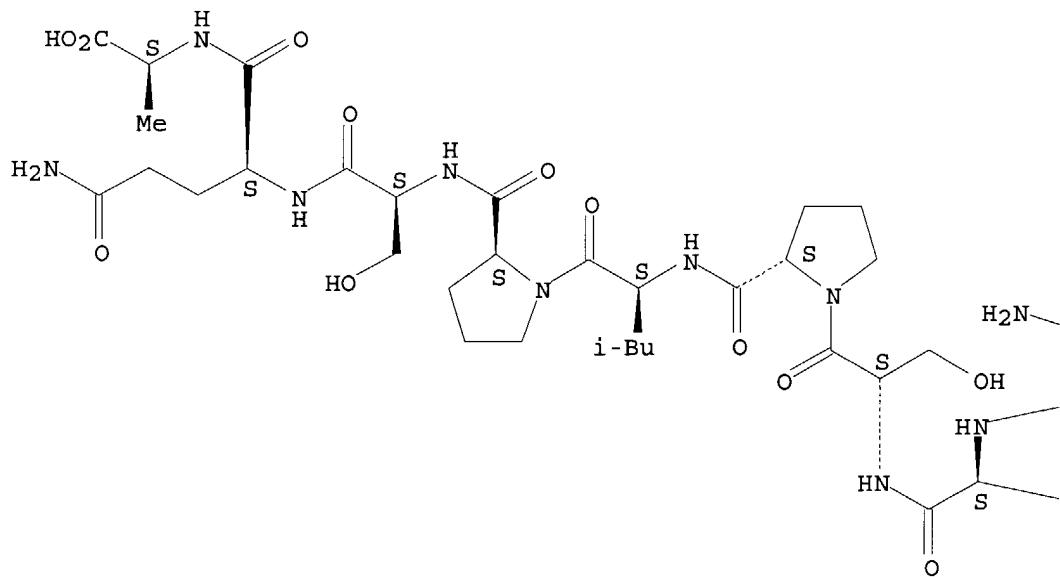


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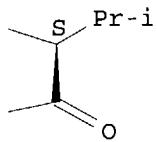
CN L-Alanine, N-[N2-[N-[1-[N-[1-[N-(N-L-valyl-L-leucyl)-L-seryl]-L-prolyl]-L-leucyl]-L-prolyl]-L-seryl]-L-glutaminyl]-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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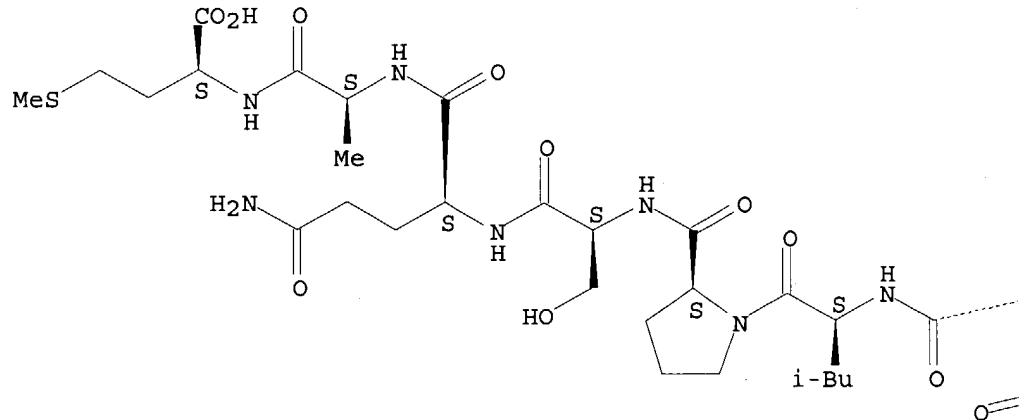
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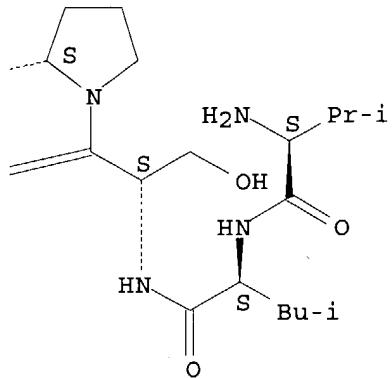
CN L-Methionine, N-[N-[N2-[N-[1-[N-[N-(N-L-valyl-L-leucyl)-L-seryl]-L-prolyl]-L-leucyl]-L-prolyl]-L-seryl]-L-glutamyl]-L-alanyl]-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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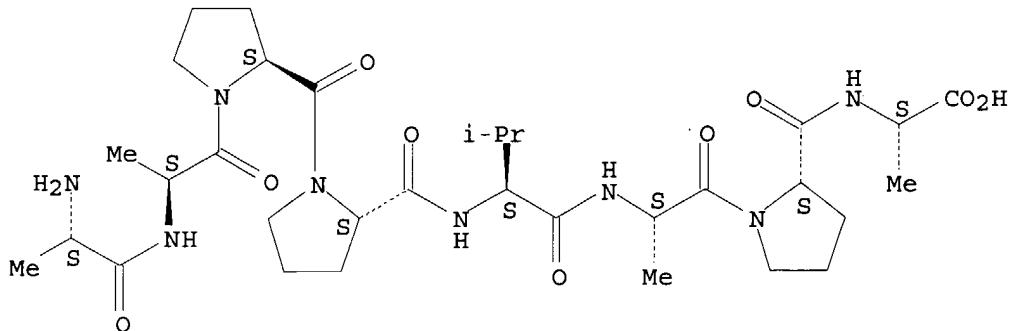
PAGE 1-B



RN 172518-37-5 HCPLUS

CN L-Alanine, L-alanyl-L-alanyl-L-prolyl-L-prolyl-L-valyl-L-alanyl-L-prolyl-
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

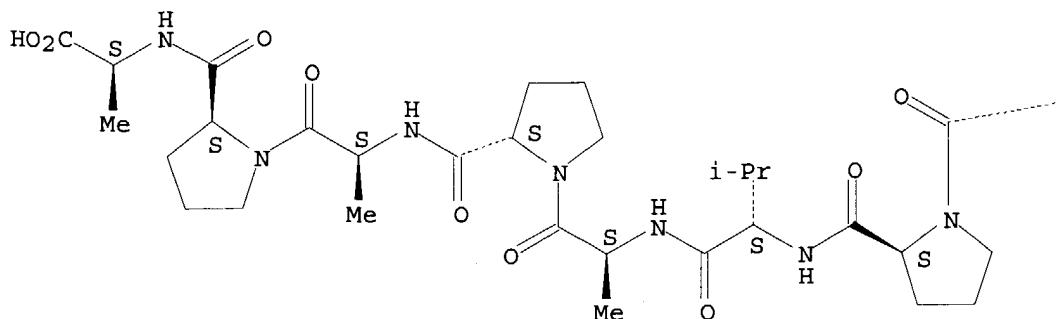


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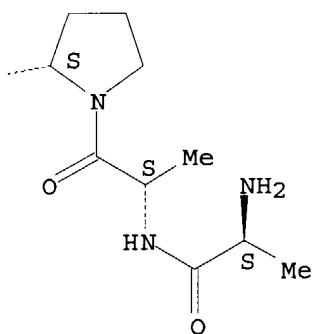
CN L-Alanine, N-[1-[N-[1-[N-[1-[1-(N-L-alanyl-L-alanyl)-L-prolyl]-L-
prolyl]-L-valyl]-L-alanyl]-L-prolyl]-L-alanyl]-L-prolyl]-L-prolyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX
NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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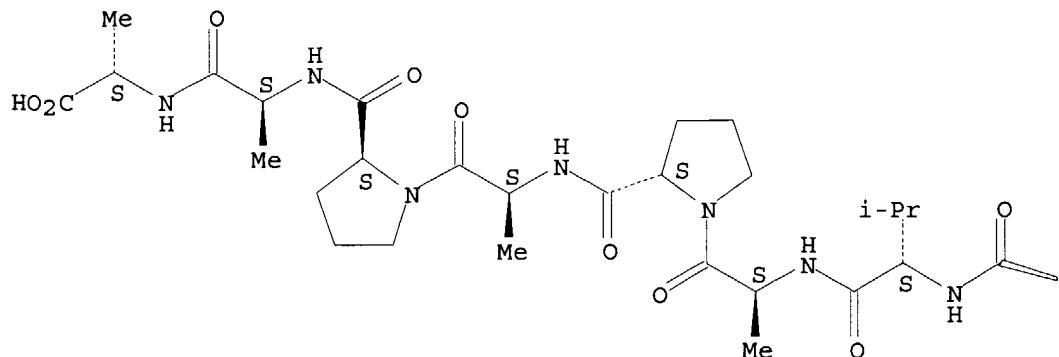


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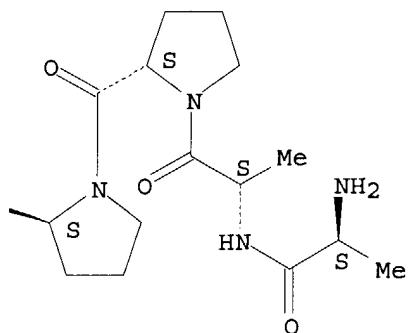
CN L-Alanine, N-[N-[1-[N-[1-[N-[1-[1-(N-L-alanyl-L-alanyl)-L-prolyl]-L-prolyl]-L-valyl]-L-alanyl]-L-prolyl]-L-alanyl]-L-prolyl]-L-alanyl]-(9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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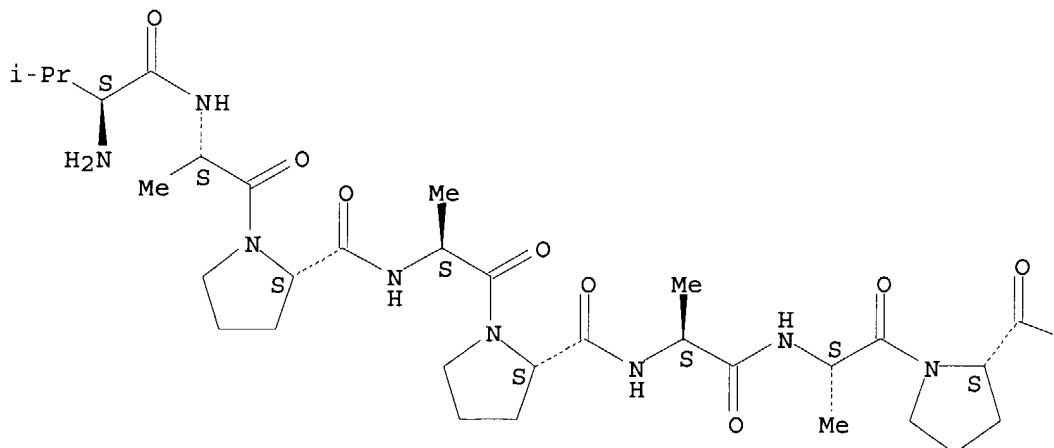


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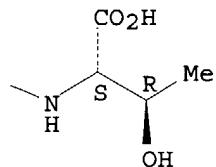
CN L-Threonine, N-[1-[N-[1-[N-[1-(N-L-valyl-L-alanyl)-L-prolyl]-L-alanyl]-L-prolyl]-L-alanyl]-L-alanyl]-L-prolyl] - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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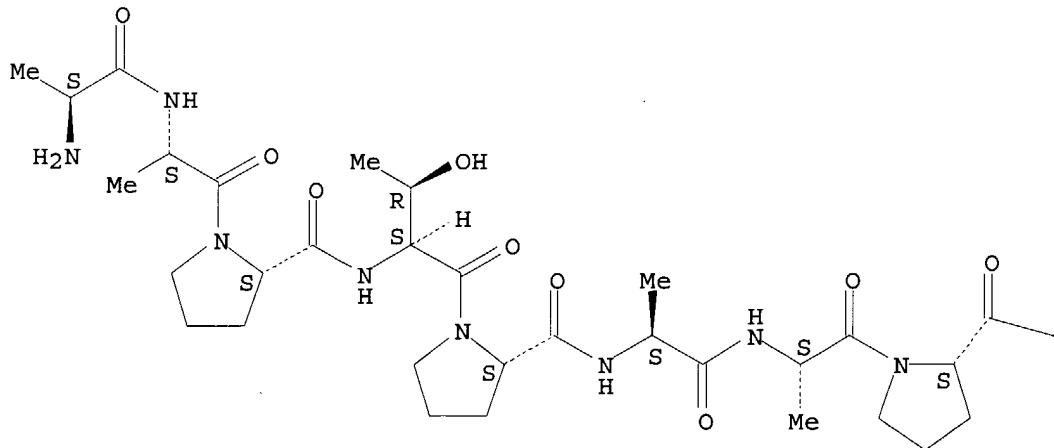


RN 172518-41-1 HCPLUS

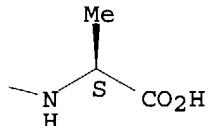
CN L-Alanine, N-[1-[N-[N-[1-[N-L-alanyl-L-alanyl]-L-prolyl]-L-threonyl]-L-prolyl]-L-alanyl]-L-alanyl]-L-prolyl]-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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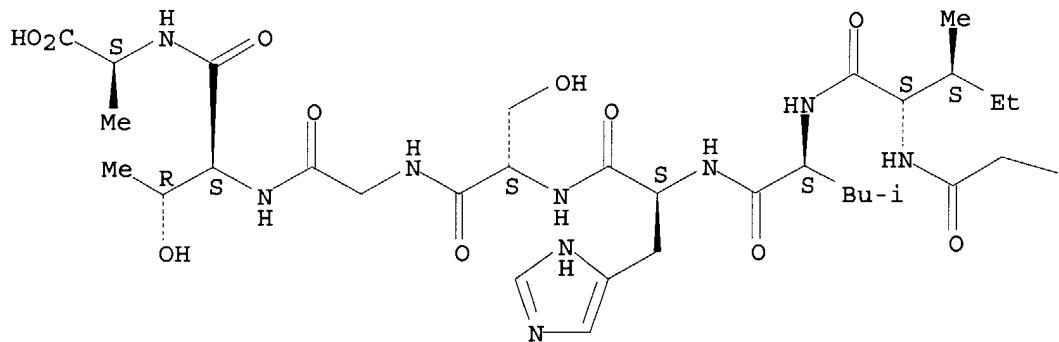


RN 172518-42-2 HCAPLUS

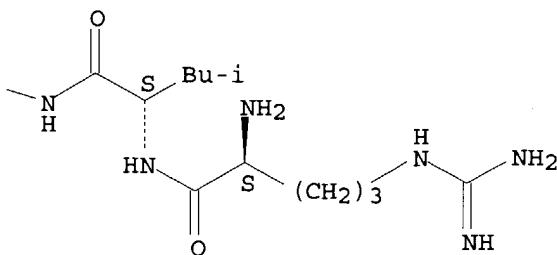
CN L-Alanine, N-[N-[N-[N-[N-(N-L-arginyl-L-leucyl)glycyl]-L-isoleucyl]-L-leucyl]-L-histidyl]-L-seryl]glycyl]-L-threonyl]-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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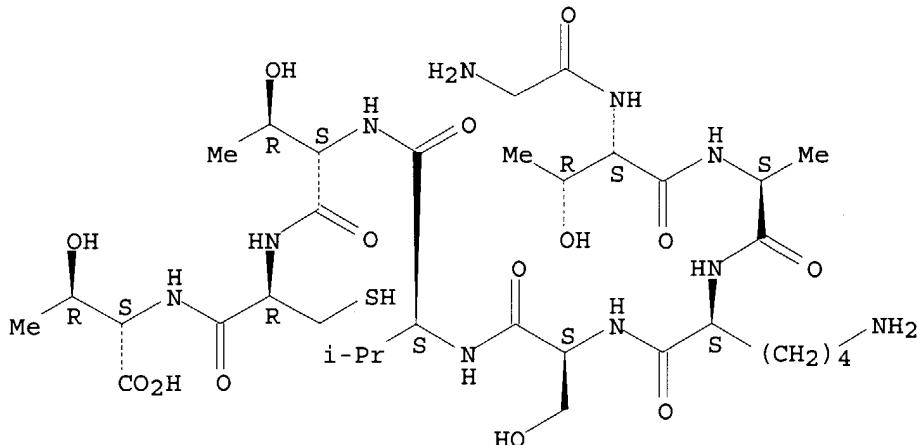
PAGE 1-B



RN 172518-43-3 HCPLUS

CN L-Threonine, N-[N-[N-[N-[N2-[N-(N-glycyl-L-threonyl)-L-alanyl]-L-lysyl]-L-seryl]-L-valyl]-L-threonyl]-L-cysteinyl] - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

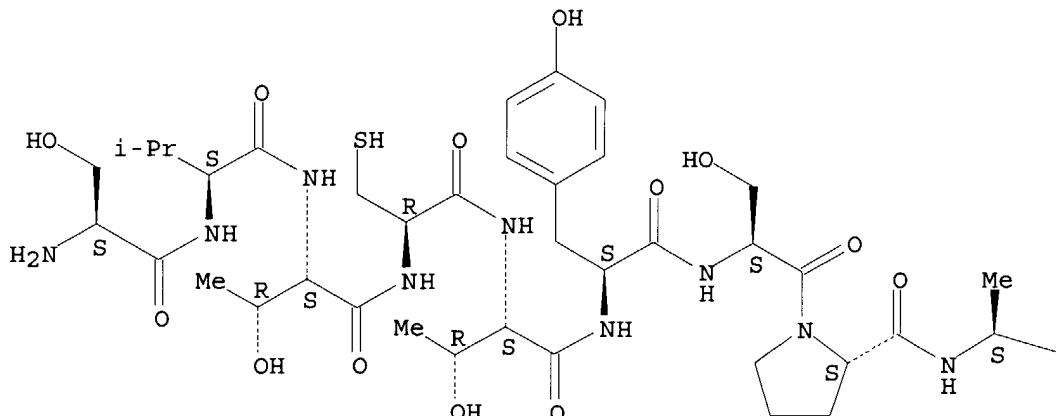


RN 172518-44-4 HCPLUS

CN L-Alanine, N-[1-[N-[N-[N-[N-(N-L-seryl-L-valyl)-L-threonyl]-L-cysteinyl]-L-threonyl]-L-tyrosyl]-L-seryl]-L-prolyl] - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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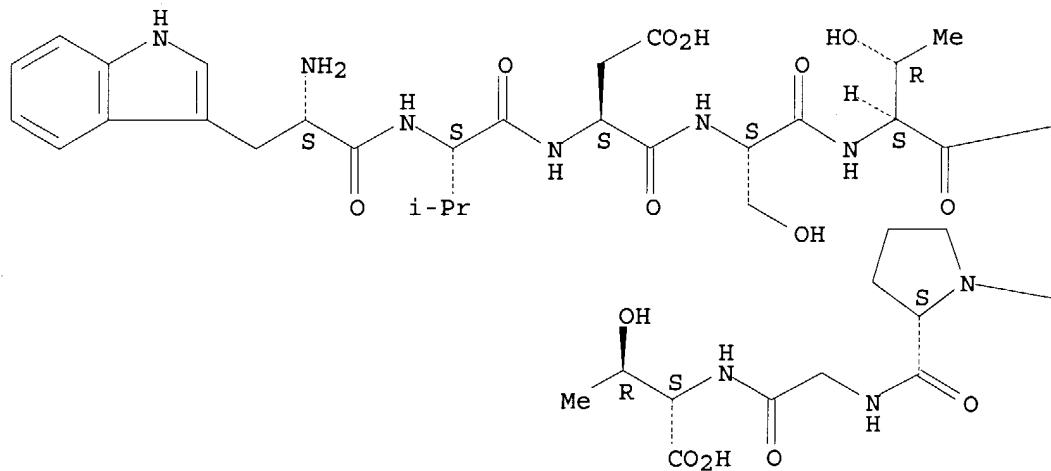
- CO₂H

RN 172518-45-5 HCPLUS

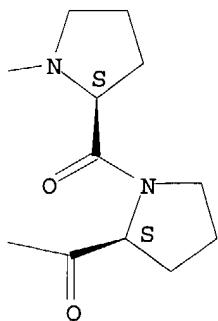
CN L-Threonine, N-[N-[1-[1-[N-[N-(N-L-tryptophyl-L-valyl)-L- α -aspartyl]-L-seryl]-L-threonyl]-L-prolyl]-L-prolyl]glycyl]-(9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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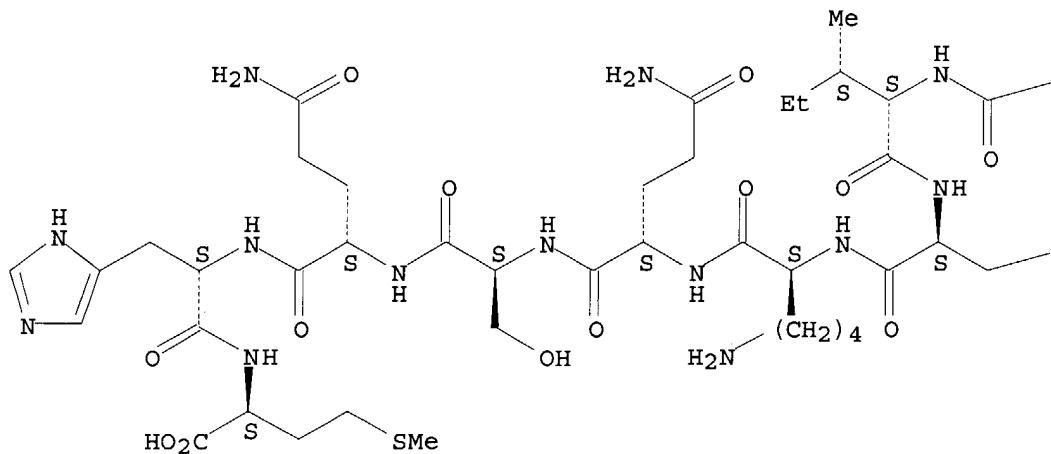


RN 172518-46-6 HCPLUS

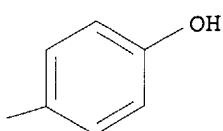
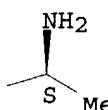
CN L-Methionine, L-alanyl-L-isoleucyl-L-tyrosyl-L-lysyl-L-glutaminyl-L-seryl-L-glutaminyl-L-histidyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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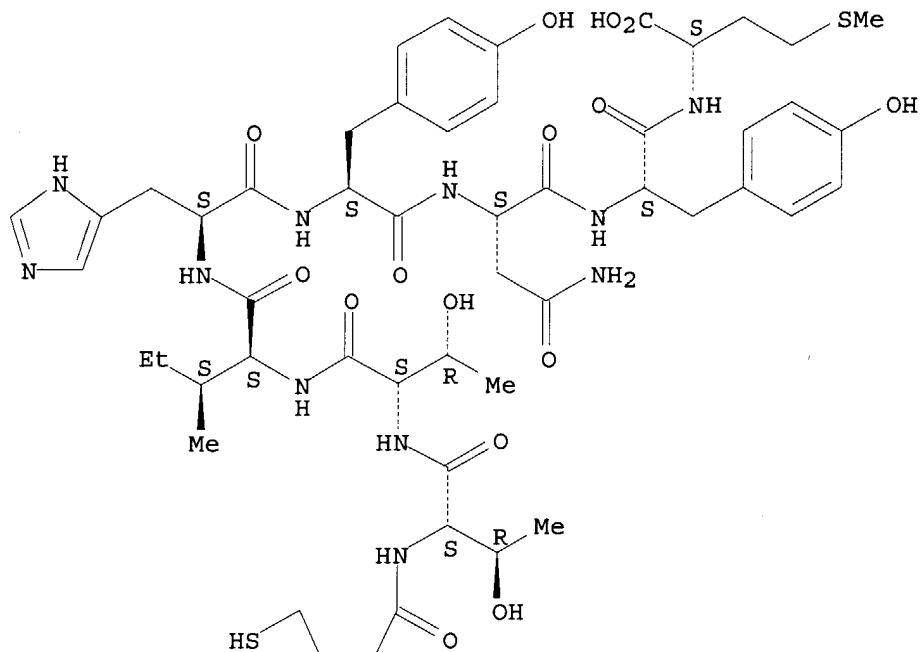


RN 172518-47-7 HCAPLUS

CN L-Methionine, L-cysteinyl-L-threonyl-L-threonyl-L-isoleucyl-L-histidyl-L-tyrosyl-L-asparaginyl-L-tyrosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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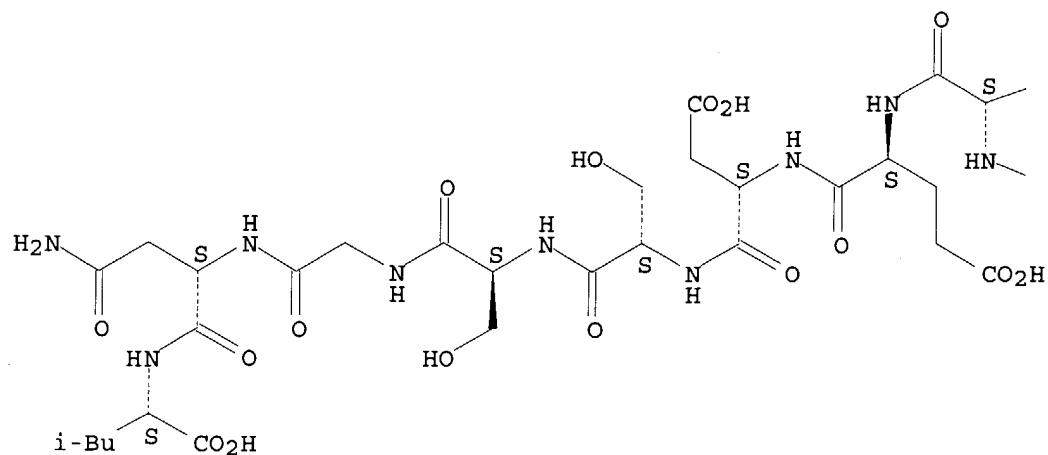


RN 172518-48-8 HCAPLUS

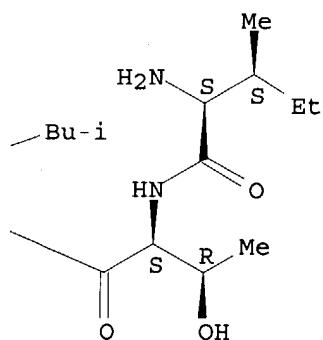
CN L-Leucine, L-isoleucyl-L-threonyl-L-leucyl-L- α -glutamyl-L- α -aspartyl-L-seryl-L-serylglycyl-L-asparaginyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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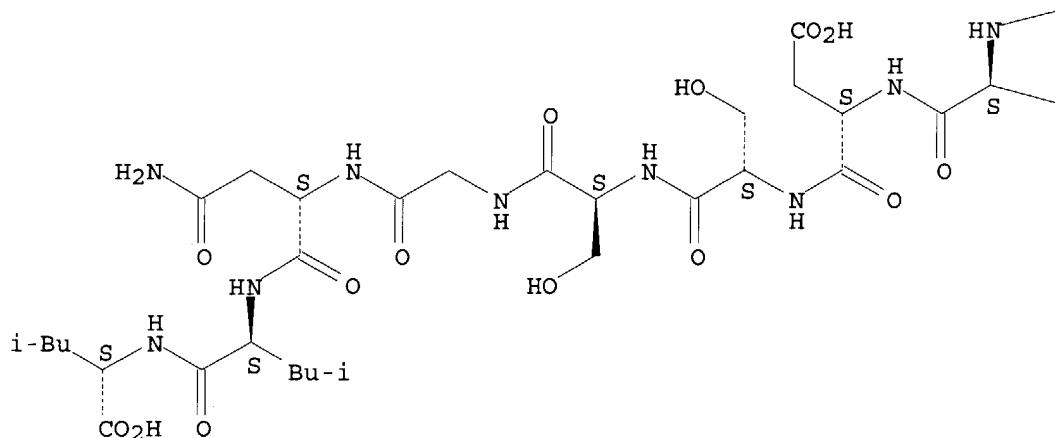


RN 172518-49-9 HCPLUS

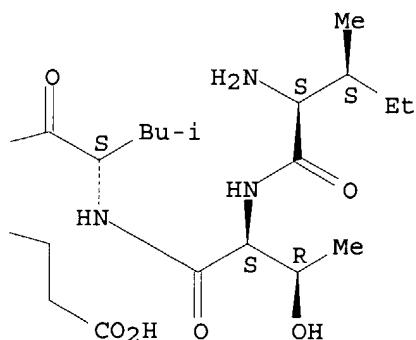
CN L-Leucine, L-isoleucyl-L-threonyl-L-leucyl-L- α -glutamyl-L- α -aspartyl-L-seryl-L-serylglycyl-L-asparaginyl-L-leucyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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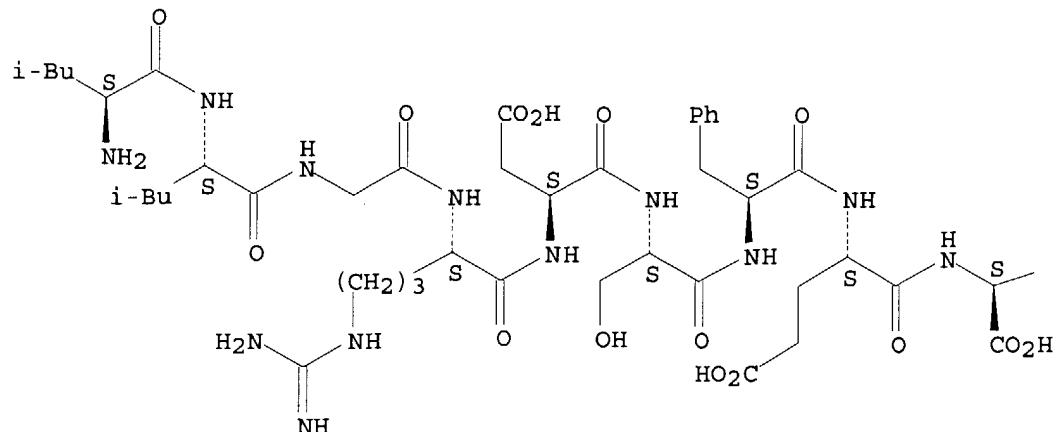


RN 179760-94-2 HCPLUS

CN L-Valine, L-leucyl-L-leucylglycyl-L-arginyl-L-α-aspartyl-L-seryl-L-phenylalanyl-L-α-glutamyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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Pr-i

IT 154427-26-6P 160212-35-1P 160215-66-7P
 160215-97-4P 160790-21-6P 179760-95-3P
179760-96-4P

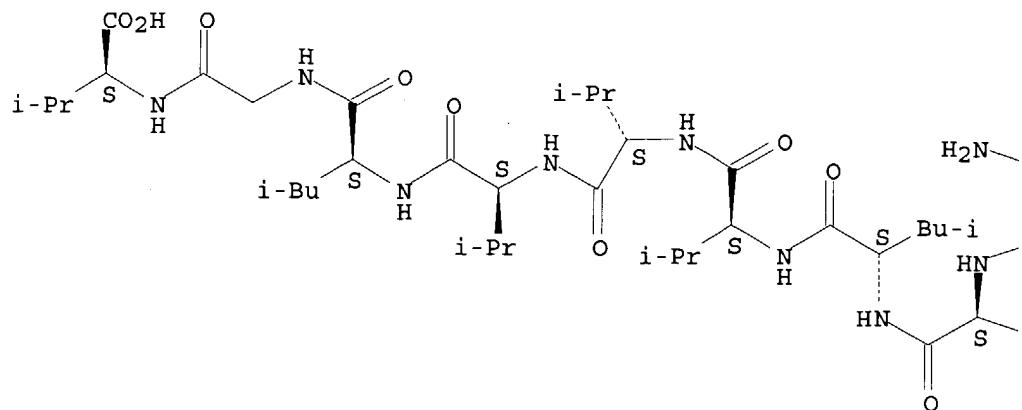
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PNU (Preparation, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (peptides for in vivo activation of **tumor-specific cytotoxic T cells**)

RN 154427-26-6 HCAPLUS

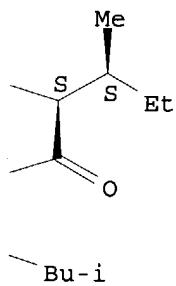
CN L-Valine, L-isoleucyl-L-leucyl-L-leucyl-L-valyl-L-valyl-L-valyl-L-leucylglycyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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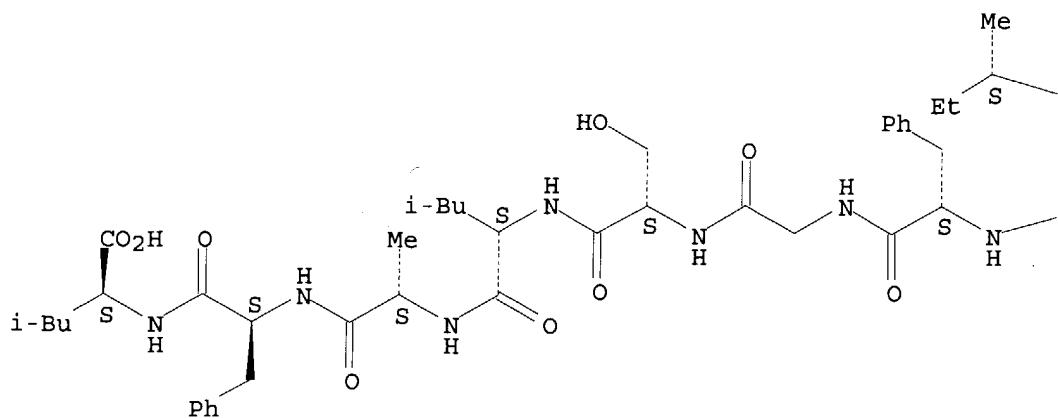
PAGE 1-B



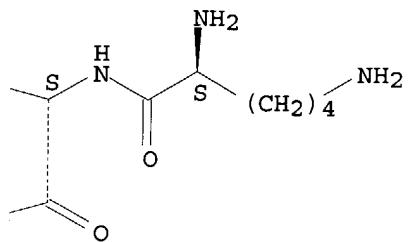
RN 160212-35-1 HCPLUS
 CN L-Leucine, L-lysyl-L-isoleucyl-L-phenylalanylglycyl-L-seryl-L-leucyl-L-
 alanyl-L-phenylalanyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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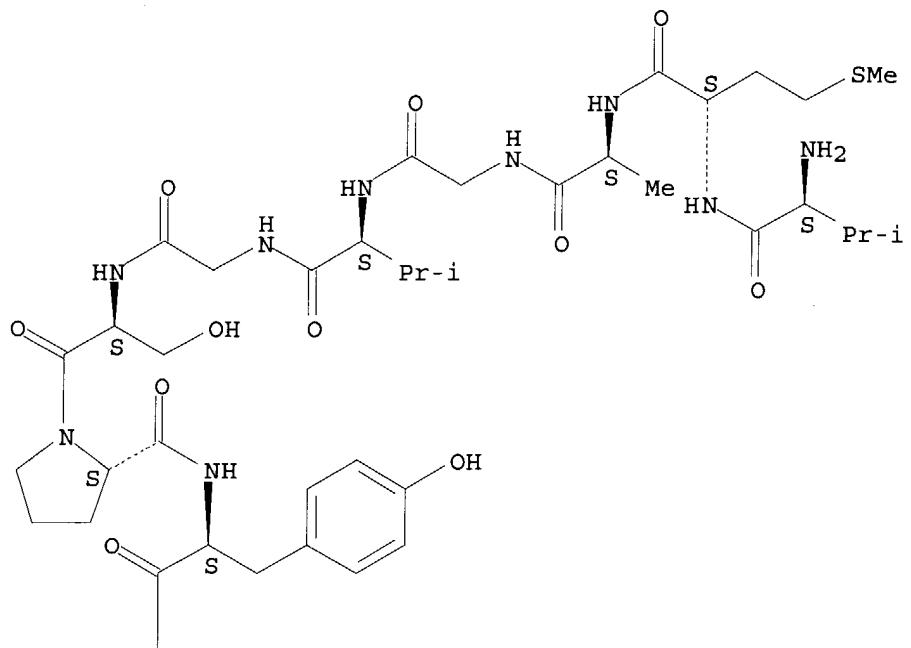


RN 160215-66-7 HCAPLUS

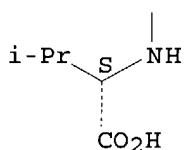
CN L-Valine, L-valyl-L-methionyl-L-alanylglycyl-L-valylglycyl-L-seryl-L-proyl-L-tyrosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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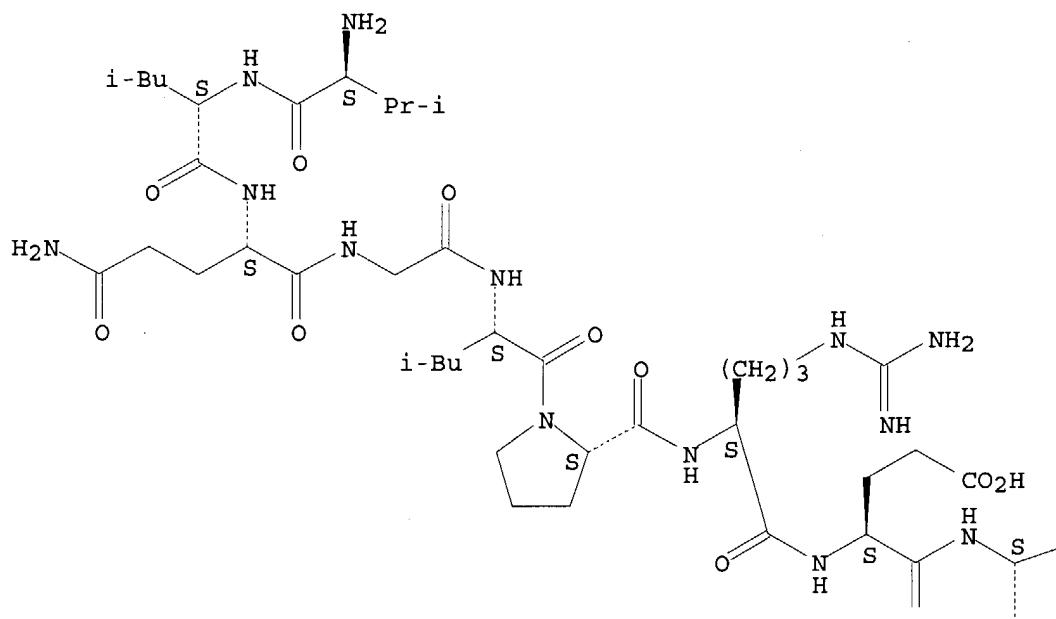


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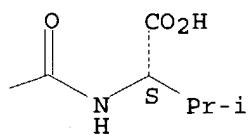
CN L-Valine, N-[N-[N-[N2-[1-[N-[N2-(N-L-valyl-L-leucyl)-L-glutamyl]glycyl]-L-leucyl]-L-prolyl]-L-arginyl]-L- α -glutamyl]-L-tyrosyl]-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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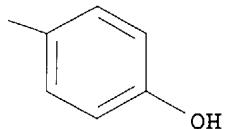


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O PAGE 2-A

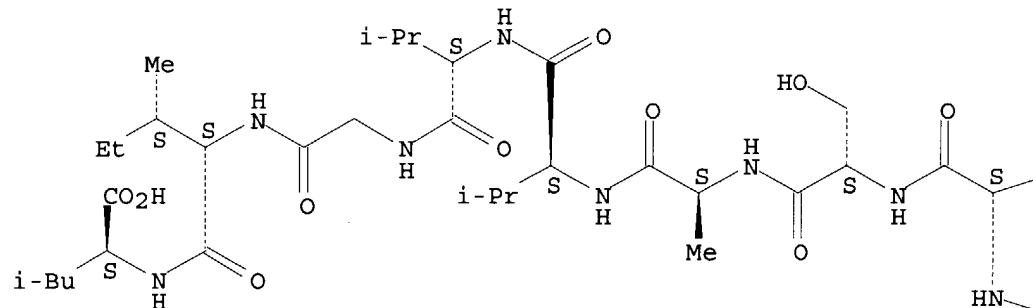
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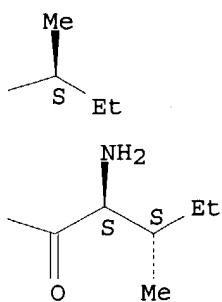
RN 160790-21-6 HCAPLUS
 CN L-Leucine, L-isoleucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-seryl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-L-valylglycyl-L-isoleucyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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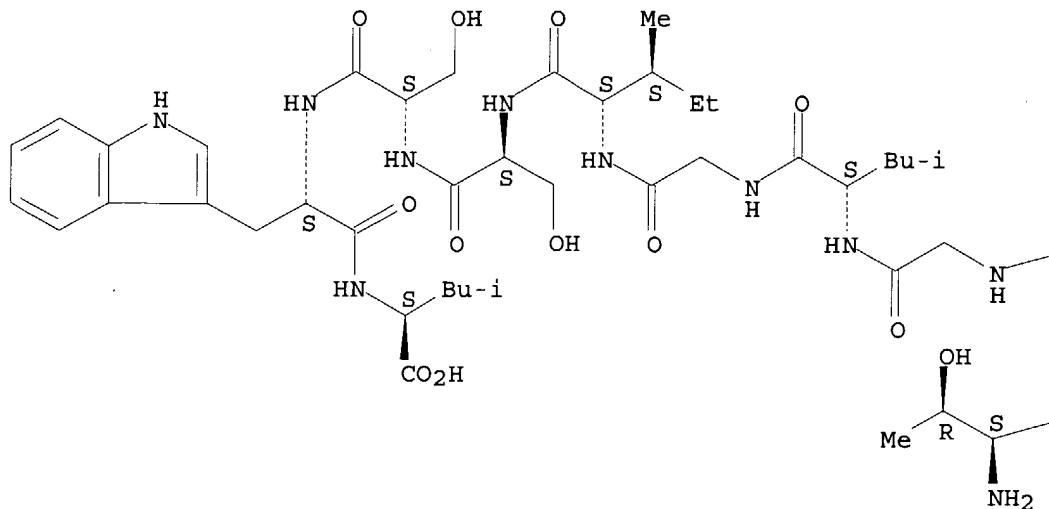


RN 179760-95-3 HCAPLUS
 CN L-Leucine, N-[N-[N-[N-[N-[N-[N2-(N-L-threonyl-L-leucyl)-L-

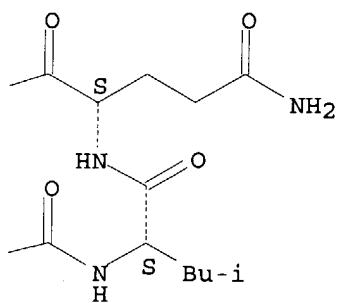
glutaminyl]glycyl]-L-leucyl]glycyl]-L-isoleucyl]-L-seryl]-L-seryl]-L-tryptophyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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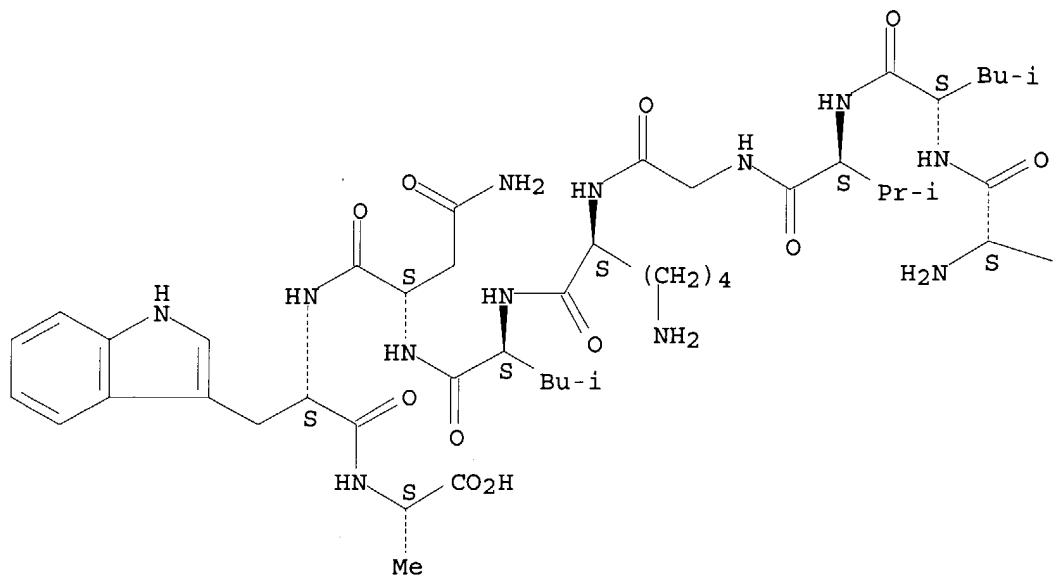


RN 179760-96-4 HCPLUS

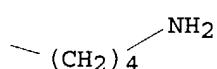
CN L-Alanine, L-lysyl-L-leucyl-L-valylglycyl-L-lysyl-L-leucyl-L-asparaginyl-L-tryptophyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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Davis 09/277,074

09/08/2004

=> log hold

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	12.47	49.59

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)

	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-1.47	-2.21

SESSION WILL BE HELD FOR 60 MINUTES

STN INTERNATIONAL SESSION SUSPENDED AT 13:04:05 ON 09 AUG 2004